"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate temperature; wind northwesterly.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,915. * * * NEW YORK. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1912.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. { Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

STEAM ROLLER OILED FOR COLONEL'S USE

Dixon Has It in Perfect Working Order to Flatten Out Contesting Delegates.

FEE CUT TO LURE ONLOOKERS

Tickets to Bull Moose Convention Only $3 Now—Cash A-plenty for Campaign, Says Perkins.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—With an ample advance guard of Col. Roosevelt's campaign managers on hand to stage the first National Convention of the Colonel's Progressive Party, which will name him as a third-term candidate for President and is scheduled to open here on Monday, interest to-night is focused not so much in the big event itself as in the curtain raiser that will be put on tomorrow.

The Provisional National Committee of the Colonel's third party is scheduled to meet here then and pass on contests. Incidentally there is trouble in the air, for it is understood that the committee will be expected to square the representation from the South with the Colonel's idea of what that representation should be. It is clearly foreseen that some of the steam-roller work that the Colonel and his followers, so loudly denounced may be necessary to accomplish this purpose, and everybody here is anxious to see how the Colonel and his lieutenants will justify in this instance what they decried only six brief weeks ago.

The Colonel's followers here have known for some time that the Colonel desired the color line drawn very rigidly in the representation from below the Mason and Dixon line, where the negro for the most part is disfranchised, and not so rigidly in the representation from the Northern States, where the colored vote is counted.

This may seem a strange view on the part of a man who is frankly an advocate for direct and even preferential primaries. But in order to illustrate the uncompromising stand he has taken with regard to this question it is only necessary to recite the fact that one Southern State, South Carolina, will have neither voice nor vote in the National Progressive Convention here next week and only because the Colonel's campaign manager could find none but negroes to come as delegates from that State.

Contests from three Southern States will come before the National Progressive Committee when it meets to-morrow. The contests are from Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. In each instance the contesting delegations are made up of negroes and the regular delegations of white men. Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, generalissimo of the Colonel's Progressive forces and Chairman of the Provisional National Committee, declared to-day that each one of the contests would be decided "on its merits."

But before he made this statement he declared that the merits were all with the white delegations.

Other influential factors in the Colonel's campaign have made no secret of theirs and the Colonel's aversion to the Southern negro as a delegate.

Angling for Southern Democrats.

"The Colonel is well aware of the fact," said one of the Colonel's lieutenants to-day, "and has pointed out to his friends that the coddling of the Southern negro by the Republicans has made it impossible for that party to build up a respectable and stable party in the South. We are not going to make the same mistake. There are thousands of Southern Democrats who are ready to join this third party movement. Two-thirds of our delegations from Georgia, for instance, are former Democrats. We are after them. Do you think we could have them with us if we were to stand for the Southern negroes as delegates to our convention?"

The contesting delegates have not as yet appeared on the scene, and no outline of the facts involved in the contests could be obtained from the Colonel's headquarters here. In a general way it was stated that in each instance the selection of the contesting negro delegates had not been made in accordance with the call sent out.

In the South Carolina case the enthusiastic negroes who were anxious to hitch their destinies to Roosevelt's star made the initial mistake of calling themselves "Progressive Republicans," a fatal error from the point of view of the Colonel, who has determined to go fishing for Democratic votes in the South as he will be fishing for Republican votes in the North. When the South Carolina negroes insisted that in sentiment they were with the Colonel they were told very bluntly by Senator Dixon that unless they desisted he would be compelled to repudiate them. The repudiation was later sent by wire, and South Carolina accordingly will not be represented in the convention that is to name the Colonel as candidate for President.

From the North, where the Republicans never encouraged the election of negroes as delegates, some colored folk will sit with a vote in the Colonel's convention. There will be negro delegates from New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and New England, for instance, and even from border States, such as Maryland and Kentucky.

Everybody is taking it for granted that the provisional National Committee will do the Colonel's work as thoroughly and as ruthlessly as the Republican National Committee, according to the Colonel's version, did the work of the bosses in the Republican Party, unless the rising protest from the negroes in the North against disfranchising their brethren in the South should compel a change of heart.

Such protests have not been lacking. A delegation of negroes from Indiana arrived here yesterday and demanded to know from Senator Dixon whether the color line was to be drawn in the South by the new party. Among the Chicago negroes a storm is brewing, too, which may reach its culmination when the third party holds its State Convention here tomorrow. The local negroes are demanding not only a negro delegate, but a negro Elector.

Setting the Stage for the Show.

In the meantime the Colonel's lieutenants on the ground are assiduously devoting themselves to questions of stage management in connection with the convention itself. Stage management is an utter term than might appear at first. Not only will everything be done to make this convention spectacular and something out of the ordinary, for the sake of the convention itself, but in order to attract an audience that is willing to pay for seats.

For the first time in convention history, tickets to such an event are being disposed of for cash by the party managers themselves. This afternoon bunches of tickets were sent around to the box offices of the theatres in Chicago, where they will be sold just as tickets to any other show.

In connection with this the managers of the Roosevelt convention, for some reason, were compelled yesterday to reduce the rate of seats at the Coliseum to $3 apiece. In the earlier stages as much as $50 was demanded for a good seat.

When inquiries were made at the head-

Continued On Page 3.

FRICK'S ALADDIN LAWN PARTY

Fairyland Will Appear and Vanish with the Wave of a Wand.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Henry C. Frick, the steel magnate, is to startle North Shore society with a "billion-dollar lawn party" at his Prides Crossing estate on the night of Aug. 16. Excepting President Taft, every man present will be a millionaire, and the party will be conducted on a scale of Pittsburgh magnificence, calculated to make the old Boston families gasp.

J. F. Wilson & Son, a Nahant contracting firm, signed a contract to-day which obliges them to lay a smooth and perfect dancing floor on the Frick lawn between the hours of 7 and 9 on the evening of Aug. 16, and to take it up again between the hours of 1 and 3 on the morning following.

This contract is typical of all the arrangements that are being made for the fête. It is Mr. Frick's intention that his lawn shall present its usually orderly and well-kept appearance at dark on the evening of the 16th and again at daylight on the morning of the 17th, but for the four hours between 9 P. M. and 1 A. M. it will be transformed into fairyland.

PUT DAUGHTER OFF, REPENTS

Mrs. Strong Leaves $100,000 to Girl She Refused to See.

Mrs. Egbert V. Strong of Babylon, L. I., repented before her death last April that she had cast out her only daughter at the age of 3 years and refused thereafter to have anything to do with her. This was learned yesterday when it became known that Mrs. Strong had left her entire estate, valued at $100,000, to her daughter, Miss Marion Goodale Strong. She is living with Mr. and Mrs. George E. Congdon of Trumansburg, Tompkins County, N. Y. She is 24 years old.

According to residents of Babylon, Mrs. Strong was fond of her daughter until the little girl was 3 years old. Then she suddenly ordered that the child be taken from the house, and she never willingly saw her again. She did see her once, three years later, when Mr. Strong, in an attempt to bring about a reconciliation, induced his wife to visit relatives, not knowing that her daughter was at the same house. Mrs. Strong liked the child until she learned it was her own. Then she left the house and ordered that her daughter's name should never again be mentioned in her presence. It was shortly after that that Marion was sent to live with relatives at Trumansburg, N. Y.

Although Mr. Strong has always been on the friendliest terms with his daughter, his wife's peculiar dislike never seemed to affect his respect for Mrs. Strong, and they lived happily at Babylon together.

It is said that Mrs. Strong's mother, Mrs. Goodale of Peconic, L. I., felt similarly toward her daughter for many years, but that there was a final reconciliation.

TANDEM TROLLEY SMASH.

Rear-End Collision of Southbound Cars Wrecks a Crosstown Car.

Motorman William Woska stopped his Fordham and Woodlawn car very suddenly at 6:30 o'clock last night to let a westbound crosstown car pass in front of him at Third Avenue and 138th Street. A White Plains Avenue car behind the Fordham car was approaching the crossing at fairly good speed, and Motorman Edward O'Connor could not stop it as quickly as Woska stopped the Fordham car, which was equipped with air brakes.

The White Plains Avenue car crashed into the rear of the Fordham car, smashing the platforms of each car, and sending the Fordham car smashing ahead into the side of the crosstown car. The front platform of the Fordham car was smashed also, though Woska was unhurt, and a hole was stove in the side of the crosstown car, which was of the closed type.

There were few passengers in the Fordham car and none of them was hurt. Passengers in the crosstown car, none of whom happened to be seated near where the collision occurred, also escaped with a shaking up, but in the White Plains Avenue car, one of the open type with cross seats, the passengers were thrown forward against the backs of the seats ahead of them. Many were bruised, and two ambulances were called from Lincoln Hospital, but no persons were taken there, but it was found that eight of them had only bruises, and they went to their homes.

Nellie McAvoy of 51 West 128th Street had a fractured left knee, and Pasquale Trontuni of 322 East 126th Street had three teeth knocked out. They stayed at the hospital. The trolley line was tied up ten minutes by the accident.

THE EVILS OF ALIMONY.

It Makes a Poor Substitute for Honor and Respect, Justice Benedict Says.

Supreme Court Justice Benedict of Brooklyn sharply rebuked those couples yesterday who apply to the courts for divorces and separations on slight provocation. The rebuke was contained in an opinion denying alimony and counsel fees to Mrs. Pearl V. Hazard of 532 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, who is seeking a separation from her husband, Dr. Elmer C. Hazard. Mrs. Hazard asserts that her husband is intemperate and that upon one occasion he hit her with a beer bottle. This he denies and declares that his mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie B. White, who lives with them, is the cause of their trouble.

"When marriage proves a failure to persons who do not look upon it as an obligation and duty," said Justice Benedict, "they are prone to hasten to the courts to obtain a dissolution or relaxation of the ties which they voluntarily assumed, but which their own selfishness has rendered irksome. Alimony and counsel fees are but poor substitutes for honor, love, and respect, and often serve to still further separate couples who should be reunited."

The Justice advised the couple to return to their home and make a fresh start with the purpose of seeking each other's happiness no matter what personal sacrifice it may entail.

SMASH WINDOW FOR GEMS.

One Thief Strikes at Shopkeeper's Wife as She Tries to Stop Him.

Mrs. Rosie Koshes, wife of Abraham Koshes, proprietor of the East Side Maiden Lane Jewelry Company, 170 East Houston Street, was alone in the store yesterday when she noticed two men peering through the window as if selecting a ring from a trayful exposed there. Suddenly she heard a crash and ran to the door. One of the men struck at her, but as she screamed he and his companion ran across the street, jumped into an automobile which was waiting there, and made off.

Mrs. Koshes found that a hole about four inches square had been made in the window where the men were standing. There were thousands of dollars' worth of gems in the window.

Detective Cassetti of the East Fifth Street Station was summoned, but could not trace the route of the automobile. A clerk of Mrs. Koshes, who had crossed the street on an errand as the automobile pulled up in front of the store, noticed that the first figure on its license plate was a 5 and the last figure a 3. Mrs. Koshes said the men were young and wore light caps pulled over their eyes.

MRS. GRACE FREED AS THRONG CHEERS

Georgia Jury Quickly Acquits Her of the Charge of Shooting Her Husband.

HE INSISTS ON HER GUILT

Issues Statement from His Sick Bed Attacking the Verdict—Will Now Seek Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—"God bless you, gentlemen," cried Mrs. Daisy Ulrich Ople Grace at 4:40 o'clock this afternoon when the jury found her not guilty of the charge of shooting her husband. There was a note of hysteria in her voice, and she seemed on the verge of a collapse, but her lawyers patted her on the shoulder and urged her to restrain herself, and she soon became calm. Then the crowd in court cheered the verdict and surged about Mrs. Grace, many of the women weeping.

At last the deadly whiteness of Mrs. Grace's face was relieved by a flush, and she began to smile. Then she approached each of the twelve jurors and thanked him.

"I feel like kissing and hugging you all," said Mrs. Grace. "I trusted you all the time. I knew you would not believe what they said about me."

Followed by a cheering throng Mrs. Grace soon left the courtroom and went to the offices of her attorneys. There she received a telegram from her sister in Philadelphia to the effect that Mrs. Grace's little blind son was ill.

"I shall go to little Webster at once," said Mrs. Grace.

She intends to return to her old home just as soon as she arranges some business affairs here.

The verdict was generally expected. It was conceded that the State failed to sustain the charge that Mrs. Grace had drugged and shot her husband and locked him in a room to die in order to get $25,000 insurance on his life.

Mrs. Grace's statement had a tremendous effect on the jury, and its main assertions were generally credited, especially those relating to the large sums she had lavished on Grace and of his attentions to other women.

It developed to-day that Mrs. Grace's remarkable story of the shooting of her husband was a carefully prepared declamation, pruned, amended, and polished by her lawyers, and as carefully rehearsed as a dramatic offering by a professional actress.

For two months Mrs. Grace rehearsed the statement until she was letter perfect. There were 8,000 words in the statement, but Mrs. Grace never faltered once during its delivery.

The bringing of Grace into court on a stretcher was done by the prosecution in an effort to cause the accused wife to break down but it failed. With her husband paralyzed from the wound she was accused of inflicting, gazing at her with a cynical grin, she spoke without falter.

The case was given to the jury at 2:30 by Judge Roan, whose charge favored Mrs. Grace. The jurors ate dinner and about 3:30 o'clock began consideration of the facts. After a little discussion it was found that all agreed Mrs. Grace was not guilty and the verdict of acquittal was ordered.

Eugene Grace was not in court. He was taken back to his home in Newnan last night and there heard of the verdict.

At her lawyer's office Mrs. Grace gave out this signed statement:

> I have been asked to make a statement since my acquittal. I am gratified beyond expression, but not surprised. I knew that God would not forsake me in my troubles. I was taught to believe that He will never forsake the innocent. I am thankful for all who have helped me. I will return to my little boy in a day or so and devote the rest of my life to him.
>
> I'll live with my mother in Philadelphia and try to comfort her as long as we live.
>
> (Signed.) MRS. EUGENE E. GRACE.

As Judge Roan adjourned court he said: "Well, boys, the drama is over."

Special to The New York Times.

NEWNAN, Ga., Aug. 2.—Eugene Grace's first words on hearing the verdict freeing his wife were:

"That's rotten, absolutely rotten. I never expected it, did you? She knows she is as guilty, as you gentlemen sitting there on those stairs know it.

"Her histrionic ability yesterday was as capable as her lying ability before that. She was coached for four or five months. Her lawyers knew from the first what her statement was going to be, although they say they did not.

"She may be innocent in the eyes of man, but she is guilty in the eyes of God. I pray God may give me power to walk just twenty-four hours. I will set myself right in the eyes of the public.

"God knows that in her heart she is as guilty as guilty can be, and on top of it she tried to put a stain on my name. It will be easy for me to get a divorce."

Grace declared that his wife entered into a conspiracy with a Philadelphia physician to give a death certificate upon the death of her former husband, Ople. He said the bruises on Ople's arm would not have killed a child.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Grace Was Shot in March, a Year After Marrying Rich Widow.

Eugene H. Grace was shot at his home in Atlanta on March 5. That evening Mrs. Grace was arrested after her return from Newnan, Ga., and taken to the hospital where her husband was. As she entered his ward he said: "Daisy, you are the one who shot me."

Grace was shot about 5 o'clock in the morning and remained locked in the house eight hours. Mrs. Grace said that she left Atlanta about 12 o'clock to go to Newnan, and he was to have gone to Philadelphia. She said that Mr. Grace was still in his night clothes and had arisen from his bed and was preparing to dress when she left the house. Grace told the police that he first discovered he was shot at 6 o'clock in the morning, when he awoke with a burning sensation in his side.

He told his wife, he said, to get a doctor, and she returned to say that she was unable to reach one over the telephone. Grace said he then became unconscious, and when he recovered consciousness he succeeded in reaching a telephone and notifying the police. When Mrs. Grace said she would take a power of attorney away from him the day after the shooting her husband withdrew his charge against her and said he did not know who shot him. He made several contradictory statements about this time, and finally stood by the story that she had shot him.

After the shooting it was learned that Grace had insured his life for $23,000, making his wife the beneficiary. He tried to take out another policy, he said, with a second company, but this was refused on the ground that his wife was twelve years his senior, she being 40 and he 28.

Mrs. Grace was indicted in May, charged with attempting to murder her husband. The Grand Jury considered her case three hours before voting the indictment. The witnesses were the physicians who attended Grace and the detectives. Mrs. Hill, Grace's mother, did not appear, as her son's condition was too serious for her to leave him.

The first husband of Mrs. Grace was William H. Ople, a tailor, of Philadelphia. At his death he left his widow a handful of unset diamonds and some real estate in Philadelphia. Mrs. Grace was widely known as "Daisy of the Leopard Skins," owing to her fondness for coats made from the hides of leopards.

WAR ON CITY SLUMS IS NOW NATION WIDE

More than 100 American cities engaged in cleaning up. Expert in civic matters tells of the great work going on.

To-morrow's Sunday Times.

SAYS CAMPAIGN FUND COST HILL HIS POST

American Politician Now in Berlin Tells a Story of the Ambassador's Resignation.

LARZ ANDERSON'S REWARD

$25,000 Contribution Resulted, It Is Asserted, in Appointment to Brussels, with Promise of Embassy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—American politicians at present in Germany assert that the mystery of Dr. David Jayne Hill's unexplained resignation of the Berlin Ambassadorship is thoroughly cleared up by the revelations now taking place in the Congressional investigation into the source of the Republican campaign fund of 1908.

The American papers which have just reached this side contain the report of the Inquiry on the day when it was brought out that among the contributors to President Taft's campaign barrel was his intimate personal friend Larz Anderson, now Minister at Brussels. Mr. Anderson gave $25,000 to help carry the election for Mr. Taft, being among the heaviest individual contributors of the campaign.

When, early in 1911, the Taft managers began clearing of decks for the 1912 campaign, they looked up the list of the 1908 contributors, and of course ran across the name of Mr. Anderson.

"In order," said a well-known Washington politician who discussed the campaign fund revelations with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "to put Mr. Anderson in the proper humor for the necessities of the coming campaign, the Taft managers decided that he ought to receive a foreign embassy. None was vacant, but among those already in occupation it was discovered that the least valuable from the campaign contribution standpoint was that held by Dr. Hill at Berlin. Ambassador Hill contributed some quite nominal sum to his party campaign fund in 1908. I think it was $1,000, and it was well known at the State Department that he was neither inclined nor financially in a position to produce on Mr. Larz Anderson's scale.

"So Dr. Hill suddenly found it desirable, on the occasion of his visit to America in March, 1911, to hand in his resignation. The scheme then was to hand the Berlin Embassy over to Mr. Anderson; but such a howl would have been aroused against giving such an important post to an absolute newcomer that Mr. Anderson was compelled to content himself with Brussels.

"He was given to understand that the Belgian mission was only temporary, and that, sooner or later, he would get Berlin. Ambassador Leishman, in the meantime, was moved up from Rome to become Dr. Hill's successor.

"These are the facts, though THE NEW YORK TIMES will probably experience some difficulty in obtaining official confirmation of them in Washington."

TITANIC VICTIM FOUND.

Body Picked Up Identified as That of W. F. Chiverton.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The British steamship Ilford, from Narvik, which arrived at this port to-day, reports that on June 8, in latitude 49.06 north, and longitude 42.51 west, while she was bound from Galveston for Hamburg, she picked up a body, which was identified as that of W. F. Chiverton, a passenger aboard the Titanic.

When found the body was floating with a life belt about the waist, and while the action of the water and exposure had rendered the features unrecognizable, papers in the pockets of the clothing, together with various trinkets and jewels, led to the identification as that of Chiverton. Following the disposal of the papers and valuables in the ship's safe, the body was buried at sea, there being no provision aboard the Ilford for bringing it to land. The papers found on the body were turned over to the British Consul upon the arrival of the Ilford at Hamburg.

A close inspection of the Titantic's passenger list, first and second class, fails to reveal the name of Chiverton or a name in any way resembling it. It was declared by several aboard the Ilford to-night that the man had probably been a member of the giant liner's crew, his name not appearing in any list sent out by the White Star Line at the time of the disaster.

BILL TO CUT LIVING COST.

Representative Levy Would Use Money in National Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Representative Levy of New York, Democrat, to-day introduced a bill in the House authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use at his discretion the moneys in the Treasury, in the general fund, to reduce the tariff on articles of general consumption, and so reduce the cost of living. There was a surplus in the fund of more than $125,000,000, Mr. Levy declared, which would be augmented by the sale of Panama Canal bonds until that amount would be more than doubled.

"No nation, however vigorous, and however great its recuperative powers may be," he said, "can long endure such a drain. A full and overflowing Treasury excites the cupidity of every one whose business it is to promote enterprises requiring public money. With a safe and reasonable surplus in the Treasury there would be no incentive for a raid upon it."

The bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

CAN'T LIVE IN LUXURY WITH DEBTS UNPAID

So Judge Hand Rules in Granting Petition to Throw Martin J. Condon Into Bankruptcy.

$600 A MONTH TO GROWN SON

President of American Snuff Co., Involved in Carnegie Trust Failure, Allowed His Wife $1,000 a Month.

United States District Judge Hand pronounced Martin J. Condon, President of the American Snuff Company, a bankrupt yesterday. Condon was the associate of William J. Cummins, Joseph B. Reichmann, and Charles A. Moore, Jr., in the Carnegie Trust Company and other corporations. He was a Director in the Carnegie Trust Company, which collapsed, and his affairs became involved following the closing of the Carnegie Trust Company.

For more than sixteen months Condon, reinforced by some of his judgment creditors, has been fighting the attempt to throw him into bankruptcy. Judgments of $120,000 were taken against him, most of which were made liens on his real estate.

The creditors who desired to put him into bankruptcy succeeded when they proved that he had been paying $600 as a monthly allowance to his grown-up son, and $1,000 a month to his wife for household expenses.

Condon asserted that both payments were for the support of his family, and so were exampt under the bankruptcy law. He pleaded that he should be allowed to continue the kind of life to which he was accustomed, since it had grown necessary to him. Judge Hand disposed of this contention thus:

"A man must consent to live in niggardly fashion if he leaves his debts unpaid, and the hardship which it involves is one of the considerations he must weigh when he incurs debts. There are few greater scandals in the law than for a man to live handsomely while his creditors get nothing. If he would discharge his debts, let him go through bankruptcy; that is what the law allows, but to continue to withhold from existing creditors enough to live in a way which to nineteen out of twenty men seems not only great comfort but incredible luxury is intolerable in a community which professes at least not to recognize social classes.

"Even if Condon had actually used in living what he withdrew, I should therefore be, in the absence of controlling authority, unwilling to agree that the sum of $1,600 was necessary for the use of his family for the ensuing month—that is, until the next installment of salary should come due, out of which he might again reserve what was necessary."

Condon contended that the continuance of his son's allowance was a family necessity. Judge Hand said on this point:

"Quite clearly an adult son, though incapable of self-support, has no right to his parents' support. Such duties as exist are defined at present in Section 914 of the Penal Code. These duties only require a parent to support an adult child in the way which the Overseers of the Poor may require, and that obviously has no application to an allowance of the size which Condon was making to his son. However, it does not, of course necessarily follow that an adult son may not be a member of the 'family' because the father owed him no legal duty of support. It is not necessary in this case to decide more than when neither duty nor communal living exist there is no family within the meaning of the New York law. Certainly it seems quite clear that a man's creditors may not be held off indefinitely while he supports adult children who have left his roof and are supporting separate households."

Judge Hand also made a searching analysis of Condon's contention that the $1,000 a month allowance to Mrs. Condon was for necessities, observing that:

"It is quite apparent that it, in fact, exceeded the necessities of the family, because part of it she gave away in charitable uses and more than half she very honestly turned back to the receiver. Surely a debtor may not put generosity to the Church ahead of his obligations to his creditors, nor may he give away a round sum to make sure that there may be enough for liberal living meanwhile. Furthermore, and this applies as well to the payment to the son, when a man is in debt he may not provide an allowance to himself of $12,000 a year and to his son of $5,000. In case of allowances out of spendthrift trusts, the rule has undoubtedly been liberal, giving the debtor what he was used to, but these are quite different cases, where the property is the debtor's own. Although a third person when he bequeaths an income to another person may prevent that person's creditors from taking any part of what is necessary to support him as he has been used to live, yet out of his own estate he may not keep back the same amount."

Condon protested that he had made the payments objected to in the honest belief and on the advice of counsel that he had a right to make them, and pleaded that, since they were consequently not fraudulent, they could not be construed as acts of bankruptcy."

On this point Judge Hand held:

"The size of the two transfers is quite ample to allow them to serve as acts of bankruptcy."

Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine represented the petitioning creditors.

COTTON TARIFF BILL PASSED.

Senate Expected to Approve Measure Identical with That Taft Vetoed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Similar in every respect to the measure which President Taft vetoed last Summer, the Underwood bill for a revision of the tariff rates on cotton manufactures was passed by the House late this afternoon after a single day's debate. It reduces the rates on the articles in the cotton schedule by approximately 21 per cent. The Republican membership lined up behind the substitute cotton bill framed by Representative Hill of Connecticut, which was easily defeated. It was not the intention of Chairman Underwood to press his measure so long as the other tariff bills were blocked in the Senate, but the removal of the log-jog, which jammed them last week, smoothed the way for action on this the last of the Democratic tariff measures to be presented at this session. The belief is expressed that the Senate will pass the Cotton bill and put the legislation up to the President again.

A conference agreement on the Wool Revision bill was reached quickly to-day by Senators La Follette, Bailey, and Simmons and Representatives Underwood and Shackleford. The other Republican conferees refused to sign the report, which was filed with the House, and will be considered to-morrow. The agreement recommends the passage of identically the same bill that came out of conference last Summer and was vetoed by President Taft on Aug. 17, 1911. The refusal of Chairman Payne to sign the report indicates that the bill will be vetoed when it reaches the White House.

WITNESS PLITT IS SHOCKED.

Follows a Copper Wire from His Flat to a Queer Box in the Cellar.

Charles B. Plitt, Jr., of 64 West 118th Street, the press agent of Lieut. Becker, who was arrested as a material witness in the Rosenthal murder case and was released on bail, had a good scare last night. He lives on the first floor and late yesterday as he looked out of his rear window he noticed at one side of it a thin copper wire.

He looked up and saw that it ended with the top of the window; he looked down and saw that it disappeared into the depths. He climbed out of the window and followed it. It led him into the cellar and up to a box about eighteen inches square that was full of some kind of machinery.

Was there a whirring noise? There was not. All was silent.

Plitt cautiously tried to find what the fine copper wire was attached to, but he couldn't. There was a little roll of it. He cut the wire, picked up the box and hustled around to his lawyer, William Weil, who lives at 1,270 Madison Avenue.

Plitt was not prepared to say last night what the contrivance was, but he had a dark suspicion that it was a dictagraph and that it was placed there by a tall, thick set man with dark brown moustache, who is known as Detective William J. Burns.

JORDAN DENOUNCES BIG NAVY

University President Proposes Creating National Defense Commission.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 2.—David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, in a speech here to-day advocated the establishment of a National Defense Commission in the United States as a means of curbing the exorbitant expenditures now made by this country, in common with other great nations, for purposes of armament.

"What we need most," said Dr. Jordan, "is a National Defense Commission of statesmen who will study what our actual needs are in the way of defense, and who will recommend that those needs be met, and that we be governed by the recommendations of this commission and not by the demands of the armament trust and the subsidized trusts."

Dr. Jordan blamed the high cost of living throughout the world to the large expense of keeping up navies. He said that our navy was four times larger than there was "the slightest need for," and that it would go on growing unless statesmen paused and considered what they were doing.

ALICE DREXEL IN COLLISION.

Thrown from Her Auto and Bruised —Chauffeur's Leg Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—Driving her small automobile toward Bailey's Beach, Miss Alice Drexel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, ran into a delivery automobile at Bellevue and Wheatland Avenues at noon to-day. The shock sent the small machine backward against the hedge of the Thayer villa, and Miss Drexel, her maid, and the chauffeur, who was seated on the running board, were thrown out on the lawn.

The chauffeur was picked up with a broken leg. Miss Drexel was only bruised, and her maid was not seriously hurt.

RAID GAMBLERS IN JERSEY.

Costly Paraphernalia Found in Cottage Near North Asbury Park.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 2.—The Apache Cottage, at Iona Park, Wanamassa, just west of North Asbury Park, was raided as a gambling resort early this morning by County Detective Ellwood Minugh of Red Bank, assisted by Detectives William Chandler, Joseph Conover, and Frank Estelle of Red Bank, and Jesse Haines of Asbury Park. Four alleged proprietors of the house, Frank Jones, William Doyle, Frank McComb, and Harry Williams were arrested. They were brought to Red Bank in an automobile and lodged in the City Hall.

This morning the men were before Justice James H. Sickles and were held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Among the gambling machines taken from the house was an expensive roulette wheel, a crap table, and other gambling paraphernalia.

FINDS NURSE KILLED HERSELF

Physician's Report on Autopsy Shows Miss Snodgrass Committed Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 2.—District Attorney Howard C. Wilbur received to-day Dr. Rooney's report of the autopsy on the body of Miss Dorcas Ijams Snodgrass of Mount Vernon. It gives the cause of death as drowning. The condition of the stomach showed that the dead nurse had not eaten for ten hours before her death, and a report from the manufacturer of the watch carried by Miss Snodgrass showed that it would not have run for more than half an hour after being in the water.

This officially establishes the time of her death at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, bearing out the theory that Miss Snodgrass arrived here on the steamer Clermont the morning after her disappearance, and threw herself into the creek.

WIFE SUES J. Q. TINGLEY.

Charges Cruelty in Divorce Action Against Philadelphia Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 2.—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Tingley of Chestnut Hill were surprised to learn to-day that Mrs. Tingley had instituted divorce proceedings against her husband, charging cruelty. Mrs. Tingley has returned to her parents' home in Fairmont, Md., while Mr. Tingley is said to have gone out of the city for several months.

Mr. Tingley is a banker, with offices in the Real Estate Trust Building, and is a member of the Germantown Cricket Club. Since their wedding, in 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Tingley have lived with Tingley's father at Chestnut Hill. Mr. Tingley is a graduate of Harvard.

The papers in the case have been impounded. The suit will not come up for trial until late in the Fall.

WOMAN TO VOTE AT 81.

Mary Melvin of California Files Her First Papers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Sixty-four years a resident of California and 81 years old, Mary Josephine Melvin, born in Ireland, tottered into court to-day and filed her first papers to become a citizen.

"I have lived to see the dawn of freedom for women throughout the world," she said, "and I want to vote before I die."

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Lusitania, from Liverpool, July 27. SS Argentela, from Hamburg, July 18. SS Morro Castle, from Havana, July 30.

TO RELIEVE INDIGESTION accompanied by nausea, headache, nervousness, gas bubbles or acid stomach, take Hiscock's Acid Phosphate—40c.

POLICE CORDON ABOUT CATSKILLS

Squads of Detectives Search Mountains for the Missing Rosenthal Slayers.

MURDERERS SENT FOR PAY

Dougherty Finds They Met at 140th Street and 7th Avenue Just After the Crime.

CALLED IN A MESSENGER BOY

And Sent Him Out with a Note Addressed to a Man Whose Name Is Known to Deputy Commissioner.

District Attorney Whitman was out of town yesterday, and in his absence Assistant District Attorney Moss was in command at the Criminal Court Building. Mr. Moss in the course of the day made the interesting announcement that the State had information, independent of the confessions of Rose, Webber, and Vallon, that the four men who have been named as the actual slayers of Herman Rosenthal were really the assassins, and he added that, in so far as the clearing up of the murder part of the Rosenthal conspiracy was concerned, the District Attorney's ofice was "very comfortable."

Sam Schepps, one of the fugitives wanted in connection with the Rosenthal murder, is still in hiding. Bernard Sandler, the lawyer retained by relatives of the missing gambler to look out for Schepps's interests, told Mr. Whitman on Wednesday that Schepps would probably surrender to the authorities on Thursday, but Thursday came and went and Schepps still remained in seclusion. Strong hopes were then held out that Schepps would surrender yesterday, but when the District Attorney's office closed for the day the much-wanted Schepps was still missing, and the opinion was general that the only way to get Schepps was by running him down and arresting him. It was then believed that he had abandoned his intention of surrendering.

Others Sought Near New York.

With regard to "Lefty Louie" and Harry Horowitz, or "Gyp the Blood," who, with "Whitey" Lewis and "Dago Frank" Cirosici, are charged with being the actual murderers of Rosenthal, information which has reached the District Attorney's office has caused the police to make an investigation at Arverne, L. I., and also to watch a certain flat in Manhattan. Both of these clues are considered valuable, and it is believed that the new information may disclose a trail that will lead eventually to the capture of the two gunmen.

Meanwhile the police are making a thorough search of the Catskills, where "Whitey" Lewis was caught on Thursday, in the hope that "Lefty Louie" and "Gyp the Blood" may be found there. Detectives Raftis and Campbell, who, with Detective Harvey, captured "Whitey" Lewis at Fleischmanns, did not come back to New York with Harvey and the prisoner, but remained in the mountains to continue the search. Reports from them indicate that they expect to find one or both of the gunmen somewhere near Kingston.

Early yesterday morning Raftis and Campbell were joined at Kingston by about ten other detectives from New York, whose instructions were to spread a dragnet in the Catskills and to search every nook and corner in that region. During the day still other reinforcements were sent to the Catskills by Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, and last night Fleischmanns was the centre from which a big force of the most skilled detectives connected with the New York Police Department was operating.

Hunt Continues in the Mountains.

The hunt began at Fleischmanns. The detectives did not really expect to find either of the remaining gunmen there, but there was a possibility of some tip being given to them by members of the gambling fraternity who have made the mountains their summering place since Herman Rosenthal was shot to death on July 16.

A detective whose acquaintance among the gamblers is extensive will find many familiar faces at the different Catskill Mountain resorts. There are all kinds of gamblers there, but the most expert, the kind that depend more upon intellectual rather than strong arm methods, are not conspicuous in the villages. Instead they have sought the homes of friends, the cottages rented each year by the more retiring members of the profession. One cottage, which is rented each Summer by a New York faro dealer, is said to be entertaining more professional friends of the lessee than were ever before gathered together in any private cottage in the Catskills. It is an unwilling host who entertains them, but they have descended on him like poor relations, and he cannot refuse shelter to brethren in distress.

Fleischmanns village does not yet thoroughly comprehend "Whitey" Lewis's arrest, and is insisting that for three days before he was taken into custody a detective from New York was a guest at the same house. Early Tuesday evening the detective and Lewis wandered from their hotel toward the railroad station. When they returned they were accompanied by two other detectives, and Lewis was under arrest.

It became known yesterday that before Lewis went to Fleischmanns he was at Ellenville, Ulster County. It is at Fallsburg, Sullivan County, a short distance from Ellenville, that Sam Schepps is said to have visited a resort run by "Bridgey" Webber's brother. The vicinity of Ellenville may turn out to be as fruitful as the Catskills in giving up members of the Rosenthal band.

Dougherty Makes Another Discovery.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty said last night he had learned that the occupants of the murder car were in conference in an apartment house near Seventh

Avenue and 140th Street shortly after Rosenthal was killed. A messenger boy had been called to the house and a message given to him for delivery. Dougherty said he had learned to whom the message was sent, but he declined to say anything further about it. He is looking for the messenger, as he thinks the boy would be able to identify some of the men who were in the room when the message was given to him.

The inference was that this message was sent to some one deeply interested in having Rosenthal put out of the way. He would not say that the messenger was sent to Lieut. Becker.

The Deputy Commissioner also said he had learned that for five days, from July 10 to 14, the four men named as the occupants of the car, had been together at Far Rockaway.

Dougherty was reminded that Rose, who was later corroborated by Shapiro, had said that prior to the murder the automobile was driven to an apartment house in the vicinity of Seventh Avenue and 140th Street, and it was suggested that if this apartment house was the one Dougherty had found, the fact served to show the truth of statements made by Rose and the others to the District Attorney. Pressed for more precise information concerning his discovery, Dougherty said gruffly:

"The conference was held in an apartment house in that neighborhood."

"Was it the same house?"

"I cannot discuss that now," Dougherty replied.

Then Dougherty said that the conference was held between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of July 16, and that he believed that the men who were present were the men who slew the gambler. Dougherty said he did not know whether the murderers were paid at that time.

He was asked if he believed that the payment was made in Times Square by Sam Schepp, as stated in Rose's confession. He replied that the men who killed Rosenthal were of the type who would not wait very long for payment, and that it was not unlikely that the payment was as prompt as possible.

Seek Confessions from Gunmen.

That every effort will be made to get the four gunmen to confess the part the police and District Attorney believe they had in the Rosenthal crime is certain. For several days now efforts have been under way to get a statement from "Dago Frank," but so far that young man has steadfastly refused to admit that he was anywhere near the scene of the crime when it was committed or that he knew anything about it until hours after it was committed. "Whitey" Lewis, who became a fellow prisoner of "Dago Frank's" in the Tombs yesterday, is just as stubborn as his fellow-gangster in refusing to make a confession.

Louis Spiegel, who is "Whitey" Lewis's lawyer, had a long talk with Mr. Moss yesterday. It was believed that the talk was with reference to a possible confession by the latest prisoner, but the impression about the Criminal Court Building was that the lawyer was not in a position to give Mr. Moss any hope that that "Whitey" would tell anything that he might know about the killing of Rosenthal.

Caesar Barra, attorney for "Dago Frank" Cirosici, had two conferences yesterday with Mr. Moss with reference to his client, but it was understood that little progress, if any, had been made toward obtaining a confession from that gunman. Barra insisted that his client had a perfect alibi, and if that were true it would seem that any talk looking to a confession of guilt from "Dago Frank" was a waste of words and time.

Gangsters Haunt the Court.

"Whitey" Lewis was taken to the Criminal Court Building at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and arraigned before Coroner Feinberg. He did not appear to be excited or nervous, or even more than mildly interested in the proceedings of which he was the central figure. He was arraigned under the name of Frank Muller, the charge being homicide. Detective Harvey, one of the three officers who made the arrest, made on "information and belief," the information having been supplied by "Jack Rose and others."

Mr. Spiegel was in court with Lewis, and when the Assistant District Attorney requested a postponement of the examination until 2 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon he made no objection. Coroner Feinberg thereupon committed the prisoner to the Tombs without bail until the time named.

Outside of the courtroom when the gangster was arraigned there was a big crowd. According to information that reached Mr. Moss there were in that crowd no less than twenty gangsters, many of whom were armed. No less than fifteen of these toughs were recognized as men who were present when "Big Jack" Zelig was arraigned for gun carrying several weeks ago, and some of whom witnessed the shooting of that gangster outside the Criminal Court Building immediately after his release in $10,000 bail. Louis Spiegel, who now represents "Whitey" Lewis, was counsel for Zelig on that occasion. Jack Rose in his confession said that the four men he accused of being the actual assassins of Rosenthal were all members of "Big Jack" Zelig's gang.

Becker Still Silent.

Lieut. Becker again sent word to reporters from his cell in the Tombs that he had no statement of any kind to make for publication. Until his lawyer, Mr. Hart, gives his consent, Becker will not say a word, and at present there is no indication that Mr. Hart will authorize his client to talk about his case to reporters. The rumor that District Attorney William Travers Jerome would be Becker's leading counsel when he came to trial was again persistent yesterday, despite the fact that Mr. Hart has never authorized such a statement. Neither has Becker said anything on the subject, so far as is known. Mr. Hart, Becker's lawyer, was one of Mr. Jerome's assistants during the two terms that Mr. Jerome was District Attorney of New York County. Mr. Hart was retained by Mr. Whitman when that gentleman became District Attorney, and remained with him for more than a year, when he resigned to begin private practice.

Mr. Moss has been put in charge of the graft investigation that has grown out of the Rosenthal murder, and is now busy investigating the charge made by Rose and Webber that the graft collections in New York amount to $2,400,000 annually. Mr. Moss said yesterday that the sum named was not regarded by him as excessive.

"The only absolute knowledge of the amount of graft paid in New York," Mr. Moss said yesterday, "is in the possession of the grafters and not of the grafted. The division of the spoils is as wide as the grafters desire to make it. At the present time I am inclined to the opinion that graft in New York is an inside police affair, and that politicians do not share in it to as great an extent as was formerly the case.

Asks Where "Graft" Is Going.

"The great question," Mr. Moss added, "is: Where is the graft going? That is the vital question. The arrests of 'Whitey' Lewis and 'Dago Frank,' while important, are less important than the determination of who is responsible at the top for the existence of 'a system' which results at the bottom in murder."

Mr. Moss will spare no effort to lay bare the system that has made possible the deplorable conditions exposed by the confessions of Rose, Webber, and Vallon. Disgusted gamblers and others familiar with underworld conditions are expressing a willingness to come forward and tell the District Attorney what they know. The big men of the underworld, however, are keeping mum, and it will take harsh methods to make them tell what they know. Still those in the District Attorney's office believe that when the "screws are put to them" enough of these big fellows will come forward to corroborate the stories that the smaller fry are willing to tell.

An effort was made yesterday to find out who the notary was who acted for Becker when Mr. Hart obtained from Jack Rose in hiding the affidavit concerning Becker's financial dealings with Rosenthal, which affidavit was obtained the night after the murder. Mr. Hart declined to say who the notary was because it involved the interests of his client. Mr. Hart did brand as false, however, Rose's statement that he had talked with him about the murder. He said that the Rosenthal allegation that Becker had loaned $1,500 to him to start in business with was the only matter discussed, and that this matter was all that figured in the affidavit.

Judge Mulqueen, sitting in Part I. General Sessions, yesterday discharged the additional Grand Jury which has been sitting for the last month, and informed the members of the regular panel, who have been considering nothing but the Rosenthal murder and the gambling situation as it may apply to the police, that they will be kept for one month longer. This is an unusual step, taken so that the double investigation now under way may not be delayed by the substitution for the men who have been hearing the evidence in the Rosenthal matter of a new Grand Jury.

Mr. Whitman had given orders that John W. Hart, counsel for Becker, should appear before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, but there will be no session held by that body on that day. The next hearing will be on Thursday, when the July Grand Jurors, working through the month of August, will try to find out what Becker and Rose's relations were, as understood by Mr. Hart.

'WHITEY' LEWIS MET MANY SEEKING HIM

Tells a Times Reporter That He Was Once Invited to Help Capture Himself.

SHAVED IN CONSTABLE'S SHOP

But Dodged a Chance to Sit in the Constable's Chair—Not Guilty, but Would as Soon Die Now as Later.

"Whitey" Lewis enjoyed his ride from Fleishmanns to New York City, even though handcuffed to Detective Harvey, and on his way to face a charge of murder. It was his first real opportunity to discuss the case freely and talk about himself. During the two weeks that he had been at Fleishmanns he had to be constantly on guard against an indiscreet word, and the strain had become so great that he would have had to hang weights on his tongue to keep silence much longer.

"Whitey" was arrested just after he had purchased a ticket for New York. He insists that he meant to ride to New York, and surrender himself at Police Headquarters in the conventional manner of men wanted in connection with the Rosenthal case.

"I couldn't stand it any longer," he said to a TIMES reporter on the train coming down from Kingston. "I read the papers every day, and listened to people who didn't talk much of anything else but the Rosenthal case. All this time I was keeping mum, and acting as if I didn't know a thing about it. I hadn't any friend at Fleishmanns that I could trust or talk it over with. So finally got so that I just had to talk to somebody, so I decided I would give up.

"I had already bought my ticket, and was walking up and down at the station, when I saw Mr. Harvey come along. I didn't know who he was till he said, 'I want you.' Then it was pretty easy to guess. I said, 'All right. You got there first. I was just going to give up, anyway.'"

Not the Typical Tough.

"Whitey" showed no signs of having gone through a prolonged mental struggle. His cheeks were rosy, and there was not a line on his round, full-moon face. He was clean-shaven, his curly blond hair, to which he owes the sobriquet of "Whitey," was neatly trimmed, and his dress was fairly smart. He wore a blue suit, with a faint stripe; a blue shirt, a blue automobile cap, and tan shoes and socks. He carried a gold watch in the outside breast pocket of his coat, hanging by a large gold-plated chain from the buttonhole in the lapel of his coat. Pinned in his knitted blue tie was a small gold hand clasping two chip diamonds. Aside from his tan shoes, which bore evidences of some climbing in the hills, he was spick and span.

When he was put aboard a train for New York at Kingston at 3:05 o'clock yesterday morning, after a few hours' stopover in the Kingston City Jail, "Whitey" showed an uncontrollable desire to talk. The only waking occupants of the car were "Whitey," Detective Harvey, a TIMES reporter, and Lee Todd, a business man of Richmond, Va. Three or four others covered with shawls and newspapers were asleep in their seats.

When THE TIMES reporter took a seat across the aisle from him "Whitey" was interested at once. After looking hard at the reporter for a few minutes he said:

"I know you. You're a Burns detective. I've seen you several times lately. You've been spotting me, haven't you?"

"Whitey" was reluctant to admit that this guess was mistaken. He conceded that perhaps the man he was questioning was a reporter, but was sure about having seen him before. Then, in spite of being cautioned repeatedly by Detective Harvey, he continued to force the conversation.

Feared He Was Being "Jobbed."

"It was more than anybody could stand to read columns about myself in the papers every day and keep quiet about it," he said to THE TIMES man. "I don't know a thing about the Rosenthal murder, and wasn't connected with it in any way. But when I read how Jack Rose and some of the others were trying to throw the blame on me for what they had done, I thought it was time to come to the front. I wasn't in New York when Rosenthal was killed, and I didn't want to be 'jobbed' by Rose.

"When I heard the police were after me I went up to Fleischmanns to keep out of the way for a while. You see, I figured that I had a bad name and that the police would keep me in the Tombs a year or so, anyway, even though I am innocent. I had an idea that in a couple of weeks they might get the right partise, and that would let me out. In the meantime I would be having a nice vacation.

"Well, I have had a nice vacation. I mixed with fine, respectable people all the time I was up there. Even when I found out the police were on my trail I kept on having a good time. Why should I worry? I haven't done anything."

Here the conductor came along, and THE TIMES reporter started to pay his fare in cash.

"Take this," said "Whitey," producing the ticket he had purchased at Fleishmanns. "The State's paying my fare. You might as well ride on this."

The detective made him put the ticket back into his pocket. Then "Whitey" said, reflectively:

"That's right. I might need it for evidence."

Then he went on with his story:

Liked His Picture in the Papers.

"I got the papers every day, all of them I could lay my hands on. They were interesting. There were some mighty fine pictures of me in them, too. One of the people I got to be pretty friendly with came around day before yesterday and showed me one of the pictures:

"'That's "Whitey," Lewis,' he said. 'Do you know, he looks something like you.'

"I looked at it and laughed. Then I said, 'Yes, but it ain't me.'

"I was right on the point of owning up that time. I felt like saying: 'Sure, it's me. I'm "Whitey" Lewis.'

"The only thing that held me back was that I didn't like to disgrace myself with those people who had been friendly with me and thought I was straight. I feel kind of bad right now about having those people find out that I'm not the kind of fellow they thought I was.

"If I was at all afraid of being arrested, I would have had plenty to worry me. They got word up there several days ago, you know, that I was in the vicinity. After that, they did nothing but talk about 'Whitey' Lewis and wonder where I was.

"I wasn't afraid. Why, as a matter of fact, I shaved every day in the constable's barber shop. All I heard when I was in there was 'Whitey' Lewis. I had to give my theories about where he was, just like the rest of them. Nobody had the least idea of suspecting me. They all thought this fellow 'Whitey' Lewis must look like such a monster that you could tell him a mile off.

Wouldn't Let Constable Shave Him.

"There was only one time that I ever did anything to keep them from finding out who I was. That was once when I went into the barber shop and found the barber who had always shaved me was busy. The Constable himself was standing behind an empty chair. I sat down to wait my regular barber, but the Constable called out, 'Next.'

"'No,' I said, 'I'll wait. This man has been shaving me right along. He makes a good job of it. I'll wait for him.'

"This is what I was afraid of," said "Whitey," lifting his cap. "See that scar on my head? It was described in the papers, and I thought the Constable might notice it and get to studying me. He knew 'Whitey' Lewis was in the neighborhood and was mighty anxious to catch him. It would have been a great feather in his cap.

"There was another fellow I was chumming with up there who had heard that the Sheriff had offered a reward for capturing this fellow 'Whitey' Lewis. I think the reward he offered was $25. It wasn't very much. Well, anyway, this friend of mine was anxious to catch him. A couple of days ago he said to me:

"'You come from New York, don't you?'

"I said I did. Then he asked me if I had ever seen 'Whitey' Lewis. I said I thought I had.

Engaged to Help Catch Himself.

"'Well,' he said, 'I got a tip as to where he's stopping. You come along and help me catch him, and I'll split the reward with you.'

"'Sure thing,' I said. 'I'll help you out all I can. A little change would come in handy.'

"But I missed the engagement to go out with him on 'Whitey' Lewis's trail. I thought that if I was going to get caught some New York Headquarters man would do it. It was no surprise to me when Detective Harvey told me I was under arrest. I had read in the papers that Inspector Hughes said he had me covered. I see he was right. I had an idea that he meant the railroad station was watched so that I would be pinched when I went to catch a train.

"My money was pretty low. If I wanted to live the way I had been living and keep on enjoying an outing in the mountains I would have had to soak this watch. But I didn't care about keeping out of the way any longer. If I wanted to escape I would have camped in the mountains, and they never could have caught me.

"I would probably have given up quite a while ago if I'd had anybody to talk to. There wasn't anybody to go to for advice, and I had to figure it out for myself.

"But they have to convict me yet. They haven't any evidence against me. Jack Rose may say I did it, but what does his word go for? He thinks that by lying about me and other innocent men he can save himself. I know Jack Rose. He's the kind of a man that would squeal on his own mother, if it would save his own skin.

Innocent, But Just as Soon Die Now.

"I don't know a thing about this murder. But if I did know just who did it, you'd better believe I'd never tell. I'm not that kind. They may be able to convict me of having a bad 'rep' and send me to the chair for that, but they can't convict me of this murder. As a matter of fact, it's immaterial to me how it turns out. I have to die some time, and I'd just as soon die to-morrow as a few years later.

"I wasn't in New York when Rosenthal was shot, and I hadn't been in New York for quite a while before. You know, I was mixed up in that shooting scrape when 'Big Jack' Zelig's men went after 'Chick' Trigger. I had to lie low on that account. I knew the police were dead anxious to get something on me, and I wasn't going to give them a chance. I'm no saint, you know. I don't object to admitting that.

"The police think they have something on me because of that picture showing me with 'Gyp the Blood,' 'Dago Frank,' and 'Lefty Louie.' Why, say, that picture is all in our favor. Do you think we'd have had our pictures taken together like that if we were going to croak somebody?

"That picture was taken only about a week before Rosenthal was shot." It was taken at Far Rockaway. That was the only time I ever met those fellows. I happened to become acquainted with them out at Far Rockaway. The girls in the picture were ones we met there at a hotel."

Then He Grew Pensive.

"Whitey" became meditative. He gazed pensively out of the window at the heavy mist that was rising from the Hudson, as day was beginning to break. After a few minutes of silence he remarked that the fog and the chilly weather reminded him of San Francisco. A little later he said he had traveled over the whole world, and that there was no climate like that of Nagasaki.

As the train drew near to New York "Whitey's" spirits slumped and he grew uncommunicative. He crossed and recrossed his short legs, which had to be stretched to the utmost to allow his feet to rest on the seat opposite, and continually twisted his body to get into the easiest position for his manacled wrist. His eyes were fixed on the window in deep thought.

At Weehawken Detective Harvey was joined by two other Central Office Detectives, and "Whitey," stationed between them, had nothing further to say.

"Whitey's" arrival at Weehawken was uneventful. The two detectives who had been sent over from Headquarters to guard Detective Harvey and his prisoner found no gangsters or suspicious characters waiting around the station, and the party proceeded across the river without the least hint of disturbance.

Arriving at the Cortlandt Street Station, the party was met by a crowd of about fifty persons, who followed the detectives with their prisoner to Broadway. Small detachments of the curious would run a few feet ahead and then walk back to have a good look at the accused man. "Whitey" pulled his cap down over his eyes to avoid this and to keep the photographers from snapping him. At Broadway the detectives boarded a car and took their man to Police Headquarters.

Detectives Taking "Whitey" Lewis to Court.

Lewis Is the Man Wearing an Outing Cap.

POLICE SEEM VERY BUSY.

But Commissioner Waldo, Irritated, Refuses to Give Out Records.

The arrest of "Whitey" Lewis by members of the Police Department lifted some of the gloom that has hung thickly over Headquarters during the last week and lent an unwonted air of briskness to the place. Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty was inclined to view the capture as the beginning of a run of good luck, and it was freely predicted in the corridors that within a few hours all of the other men whom the police want in connection with the murder of Herman Rosenthal would be arrested.

Early in the morning Lewis was taken before Mr. Dougherty, and attempts were made to get some admissions from him as to his complicity in the murder, and as to the hiding places of "Lefty Louie" and "Gyp the Blood," but the Deputy Commissioner did not succeed in getting any information of value. "Whitey" admitted that he knew the two fugitives, but he used his wits in trying to show that he had a good and sufficient alibi.

Going on the theory that the three fugitives were together when they fled from the city, arrangements were made for searching the Catskill territory within which "Whitey" Lewis was caught. There were plenty of signs that something important was going on at headquarters. As there were only a few detectives stationed there under the system adopted by Commissioner Waldo, the detectives who were needed had to be summoned from the various precincts.

Among them were a few who used to work under other régimes, when detectives assigned to get a man got him or went back on patrol duty. But nearly all of the detectives who came to the big stone building were young men who still have to win their spurs. Nothing could be learned from any one of the officials in charge as to what line of search was adopted. Information was refused on the reasonable ground that if the newspapers printed every move of the detectives it would be easy for the accused men to escape.

It was said at Headquarters that telegrams had been sent to all the Sheriffs and Constables in the Catskill region and in the near-by territory asking that a close watch be kept for "Lefty Louie" and "Gyp the Blood," as well as for Sam Schepps. Hotels and boarding houses in the region, it was said, would be searched by detectives. It was also rumored about Headquarters that some of the prisoners already in the clutches of the law have given information as to the probable whereabouts of the men wanted.

Inspector Hughes left Headquarters early in the day and did not return. It was said that he was out working with the detectives. Dougherty kept himself very close to his private rooms. He would not say a word for publication about the Rosenthal case, but he gave out this statement, which he said he would like to have published:

"The statement published in the morning press that I criticised the operations of the Detective Bureau under my supervision is absolutely false. I call attention to the work of the Detective Bureau while under my charge as compared with previous years and to the following facts and figures, which show that its efficiency has increased 100 per cent."

Accompanying this statement was a comparative record of the work of the bureau for the first six months of the present year with that of a similar period in preceding years. The figures were printed in THE TIMES on Wednesday.

There was a good deal of fuss made about a published statement to the effect that Commissioner Waldo had been advised by former District Attorney Jerome as to the whereabouts of Jack Rose before Rose had been arrested. The Commissioner was angry when asked about this, and hotly denied that there was a word of truth in it.

"Jerome did not tell me," he said. "That is a foolish question."

Commissioner Waldo was asked yesterday for the police records of Inspectors Hughes, Lahey, Hayes, and Cahalane. He refused to furnish them, and when he was asked if they were not public records he replied:

"No, they are not. I will not give them to anybody, unless it is to an official who has a right to ask for them."

Mr. Waldo was told that the only interest the records of these men would have for the public lay in the fact that he had appointed them. He replied:

"What difference does that make? Since I have been the Commissioner I have appointed twenty-five Captains and eight Inspectors."

Mr. Waldo also declined to say how many policemen were now stationed in front of alleged gambling houses. He said that he might furnish this information a little later, but that he would not do so at present. He has a list of about twenty-five gambling houses that have been attended to at various times by the raiding squad. Rosenthal's last place is on the list. Police duty is divided into three tricks of eight hours each, so if there should happen to be twenty-five gambling houses under supervision it would take seventy-five policemen to watch them.

POLICE GRAFT ENORMOUS.

Even Decent Men Pay It to Avoid Annoyance, Justice Wilson Says.

Justice William C. Wilson of the Municipal Court said yesterday that there was a great deal more graft collected by the police than decent people had any idea of. He was sure the annual sum of $2,400,000 named by some of the prisoners in the Rosenthal case was too small. It was possible that this was all that came from gambling and disorderly resorts, he said, but there was a good deal more money collected as graft by the police from other sources.

"I saw a statement somewhere not so very long ago," said Justice Wilson, "that several millions a year was collected south of Fourteenth Street. That might have been an exaggeration, but it is certain that the total amount of all the graft collected every year is much larger than $2,400,000. A great many, if not all of the small storekeepers, the saloonkeepers, the owners of stands of one kind or another, and various sorts of business men are squeezed for small sums.

"The money got from gambling and disorderly resorts may go in one direction and the smaller sums collected in the various precincts may go in another, but tribute is exacted generally. I know this to be a fact. District Attorney Whitman knows it, too, and so do a good many other men who are wide awake."

Justice Wilson said that the impression that only unlawful places paid blackmail was a mistake. Legitimate business paid it also to save petty annoyances, to be able to keep open for a short time after closing hours, and for many other reasons. In fact, there is sometimes no reason at all why any blackmail should be paid except that prompted by the fears of the victims.

HUGHES SUES FOR $100,000.

Inspector Demands That Amount in Damages from The American.

Inspector Hughes filed a complaint in the Supreme Court yesterday in a suit brought against the Star Company as publisher of The New York American for $100,000 damage for libel in publishing statements reflecting upon him in connection with disclosures in the Rosenthal case. Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson are his counsel.

The summons in the suit of Winfield R. Sheehan, Secretary to the Police Commissioner, was also filed with a notice of the service of the summons. There is no complaint in the Sheehan suit and no amount is stated.

MAK ASK PUBLIC TO AID.

Rather Than Accept Watson as Counsel Curran Will Solicit Funds.

Alderman Henry H. Curran, who is the leading spirit in the Board of Aldermen for an investigation by that body of the Police Department, is going to ask for an appropriation of $25,000 to pay the expenses of that investigation. Mr. Curran is not at all certain that the appropriation will go through if he insists on outside counsel to conduct the investigation, and in that event, he said yesterday that he would make an appeal direct to the people for the money needed rather than agree to have Corporation Counsel Watson or one of his subordinates act in that capacity.

"In the event we insist on outside counsel," said Mr. Curran, "I have a fear that Tammany will do its best to prevent the appropriation. However, we will not agree to any one connected with the present administration acting as counsel, and if it comes to a show down I shall appeal directly to the people for the necessary funds, and I believe they will respond.

"Public opinion in this matter is too strong for Tammany to try and balk it, and when the time comes I doubt if Tammany will have the nerve to oppose the appropriation we shall ask for."

SWANN CHARGES COLLUSION.

General Sessions Judge Cites Instances in Which It Occurred.

A lawyer representing John Cotter, convicted of being a common gambler, called on Judge Edward Swann in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and asked that the $1,000 fine which had been imposed on Cotter, together with a prison sentence of two years and three months, be remitted. Judge Swann refused to grant the request. Later Judge Swann made a statement to a reporter of The Evening Post about the difficulties that confront the courts in trying to get sufficient evidence on which to convict men charged with being gamblers. He said that he believed this failure was due to collusion between the gamblers and the police.

Judge Swann told of five cases of gambling that were brought before him in June, which the District Attorney said were complete. But when these cases came to trial all of them broke down because some essential link in the chain of evidence was missing. The only thing that was left for the court to do, said Judge Swann, was to non-suit the cases or, if the defendants pleaded guilty, to impose a fine. All of the defendants were willing to plead guilty with a stipulation that only a fine would be imposed. Then Judge Swann is quoted as saying:

"Now, this could not have been always the case unless there had been some arrangement on the part of the police involved. There is no other conclusion open to a reasonable mind than that there is an alliance between the gamblers and the police at least certain of them."

Judge Swann told of attempts he had made to get the police to arrest "Whitey" Lewis and "Lefty Louie," two of the men implicated in the Rosenthal murder. The latter was wanted for complicity in a highway robbery committed at the corner of Division and Ridge Streets on March 6, 1911. The victims were the Williski brothers and the Marks brothers, who kept a gambling house. Joseph Hickman, one of the robbers, was caught. He gave the names of his companions, "Lefty Louie's" being among them. Hickman was held in the City Prison for two months waiting for the police to get "Lefty," but he was not arrested. Then Hickman was sent away to a State prison. Judge Swann said he wrote to the Police Department on June 20, 1911, inclosing the names furnished by Hickman and the confession of the latter.

"Whitey" Lewis was wanted in the case of The People against Cressi and Cohen. Lewis was said to have been one of a gang who entered a disorderly house and robbed the female inmates. Two of the gang were caught and sent to prison for ten years. The police were urged to arrest "Whitey" Lewis, but he was not caught.

Judge Swann maintained it was a legitimate inference that in these and similar cases keepers of gambling houses and disorderly resorts had fallen behind in their payments to "the System." The inference, he thinks, was strengthened by the fact that the police never "found" either of the two men. Judge Swann is quoted as having said:

"It is absurd for Commissioner Waldo to try to put the blame on the courts. It is absurd for him to say that Lieut. Becker did not have any protection to give. Everybody who knows this city knows that the gamblers pay for protection. A dozen men who, I am morally certain, were gamblers, have told me that the town was wide open. They knew what they were talking about."

WHITMAN WAS IN BOSTON.

His Visit Followed a Report That "Lefty Louie" Was Seen There.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—District Attorney Whitman of New York arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, going to the Touraine, where he had breakfast and remained until shortly before noon, when he paid his bill and disappeared. It is understood that he went on to Vermont to spend Sunday with his family.

Mr. Whitman carried no baggage and was not recognized at the hotel, where he registered simply as C. S. Whitman, New York. While at the hotel he was not seen to meet any one.

The city police deny having seen the District Attorney, as do the Burns and the Watts Detective Agencies. But Superintendent Smith of the local Burns office was absent from his office all day, and it was declared that he and Whitman were together working on the Rosenthal case.

The news of Whitman's visit followed close on the unconfirmed report that "Lefty Louie," one of the two men still wanted as actual slayers of Rosenthal, and "Big Jack" Zelig, from whose gang the gunmen were recruited, were hiding in Boston.

It was stated to-day that "Lefty Louie" spent Wednesday night in this city at the Hotel Rexford, in the West End. The manager of that hotel, when shown the portrait of the New York gunman, declared positively that no such person had put up at his hotel that night.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 2.—District Attorney Whitman of New York is spending the week-end with Mrs. Whitman at Manchester, where he arrived from Boston this evening. Mr. Whitman will say nothing other than that he will be here until Sunday. He passed a part of the evening at a moving picture gallery with Mrs. Whitman and friends.

WARNING TO POWERS ADOPTED BY SENATE

Approves So Applying Monroe Doctrine to Bar Foreigners Owning Strategic Points.

STONE IMPUGNS MOTIVE

Says American Concern Is Interested —Suggestion That Lower California Be Annexed to Settle Mexican Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—After three hours of secret debate the Senate, by vote of 51 to 4, adopted this afternoon Senator Lodge's resolution definitely applying the Monroe Doctrine to cases like that relating to Magdalena Bay. His resolution, Mr. Lodge explained, was based on a principle older than the Monroe Doctrine, and that the great doctrine itself was but an exemplification of that older principle. This, said the Massachusetts Senator, was the right of a nation to defend herself and to prevent dangerous encroachments.

The resolution reads:

That when any harbor, or other place in the American Continent, is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern, the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another Government, not American, as to give that Government practical power of control for national purposes.

Following the adoption of the resolution the suggestion was made informally by a Senator high in the councils of the Foreign Relations Committee that the time had about come for this Government to take steps to acquire Lower California. This acquisition, he pointed out, might come in settlement of our claims against Mexico. As a result of the Madero and Orozco revolutions these claims are enormous, he pointed out, while Mexico is impoverished and the Mexican Congress might consent to a cession of territory which has always been a white elephant on Mexico's hands.

This Senator explained that the peninsula is absolutely barren and practically uninhabited, but that strategically it is of the greatest importance. The Magdalena Bay incident would, of course, be forever closed, should the United States acquire what has always been considered a natural extension of our coast line, and this country would then have complete control of the outlet of the Colorado River. The fact that at present rebels of a socialistic character are operating in the peninsula, he added, might make Mexico more willing to part with it.

The Senators who voted against the Lodge Resolution were Mr. Cummins, of Iowa, an insurgent; Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, a regular Republican; Mr. Stone of Missouri, and Mr. Percy of Mississippi. Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi would have voted against the resolution had he not been paired.

While the secrecy of such debates is supposedly to avoid wounding the feelings of friendly nations, the warmth of the discussion raised more criticism of the authors of the measure than of foreign powers. The principal attack on the resolution's sponsors was made by Mr. Stone of Missouri, who declared flatly his belief that the whole movement, involving such a solemn declaration by the Senate of the United States, was for the sole purpose of giving advantage to a private concern in an exploiting transaction.

According to information already made public, the real financial directors of the syndicate nominally holding concessions around Magdalena Bay are grouped in the John Henry Company, a lumber concern of New Hampshire.

According to allegations laid before the Senate in the course of the secret debate, the Magdalena concession has commercial importance on account of the value of the seaweed collected off the coast, from which aniline dyes are extracted, and also on account of hypothetical mineral properties of the inland stretches. This property, it is said, was proposed to be disposed of to a joint corporation of Japanese and American interests, in which the American side would retain 65 per cent. of the stock.

Before the reorganization was concluded, it is also stated, a wholly American syndicate appeared, wishing to acquire the concession for development purposes, and the competition with the other syndicate, composed partly of Japanese members, threatened to run up the price which the John Henry Company would pay. The proposed resolution, according to this story, was originated for the sole purpose of eliminating the Japanese competitor and putting the concession at a low figure on the market.

This accusation, of course, was not directed against Mr. Lodge or the Senatorial sponsors of the resolution. But it was intended to imply that a misinformation as to the true nature of Japan's part in the affair had occasioned the sensation out of which the resolution grew. Mr. Lodge afterward declared that he had never heard anything to substantiate the charges of the opponents of the resolution. His first investigation had shown the John Henry Company interested in the affair, and suggested that offers had been made to Japan. He knew of no such schemes for exploiting the coast, which had been generally pronounced completely barren.

Before the Senate went into secret session at Mr. Root's suggestion, Mr. Lodge explained his measure in full. Mr. Cummins asked him if the resolution were an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, or merely an application of it, and Mr. Lodge replied:

"The declaration rests on a much broader and older ground than the Monroe Doctrine. This resolution rests on the generally accepted principle that every nation has a right to protect its own safety; and if it feels that the possession of any given harbor or place is prejudicial to its safety, it is its duty and right to intervene."

Senator Lodge said the Monroe Doctrine did not touch on the precise point involved in the Magdalena Bay case.

"In this particular case," he said, "it became apparent, from the inquiries we made, that no government was engaged in trying to get hold of Magdalena Bay. But it did become apparent that certain people were trying to dispose of the land about the bay to a foreign corporation. While a government takes no possession of a place itself, possession may be taken by a foreign corporation that would be under the control of the government."

Senator Lodge added that the opening of the Panama Canal gave to Magdalena Bay an importance it had never before possessed, as the Panama routes pass in front of it.

Senator Cummins expressed the opinion that the resolution did not make clear the relation between a foreign government and a foreign corporation.

"I do not deem it wise for the United States to say that the stock of a corporation owning land around Magdalena Bay should not be held by citizens of another country, without some relation of stockholder to their government," said he.

Senator Cummins warned the Government from taking a position from which it might be compelled to recede with chagrin and humiliation.

Many Senators joined in a demand to know what effect might follow a pronouncement by the United States that it would guard its approaches to the extent of keeping foreign corporations from acquiring land at advantageous points.

Senator Lodge declared that the proposal was no broader than the precedent followed by England when it protested against the acquisition of a naval site by Germany on the coast of Morocco, or the acts of other nations that had given notice to the world that they would look to their own safety by guarding their surroundings.

Demand was also made for the designation of the country toward which the resolution was directed. Those who supported it, including Senators Root, Lodge, Burton, Hitchcock, and others, declared that it was not a warning to any nation in particular; but a definition of this country's position "before embarrassing situations might arise."

Notwithstanding the comparative unanimity of the Senate upon the note of warning, it is understood the measure did not have the official indorsement of the Administration. It was framed entirely outside the State Department, and it is understood the executive branch of the Government was not consulted with regard to the Senate's pronouncement.

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MAY IMPEACH JUDGE SPEER.

Litigant's Charges of Injudicial Conduct Expected Before Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There is more than ordinary interest here in the prospect that impeachment proceedings will be brought against United States District Judge Emory Speer, formerly a member of Congress from the Sixth Georgia District. The Judge's accuser is Col. Huff of Georgia, who charges that the Judge has kept his estate in litigation for twenty years and allowed excessive fees to his friends. No formal charges have as yet come to the President or to the Department of Justice. The Attorney General will not take any steps to investigate the charges against Judge Speer, as was done in the Archbald case, unless directed to do so by the President after the latter has had the case fully before him.

It therefore appears more likely that the case will reach Congress direct from the accuser. But to-day it was stated by several members of the Georgia delegation that no one of the delegation would consent to lay the charges before the House of Representatives. It is understood that Col. Huff, the accuser of Judge Speer, intends to forward his statement of the case against Judge Speer to Speaker Clark if the member representing the district in which Col. Huff lives will not lay the charges before the House. Col. Huff's member is Judge Bartlett, who is understood to be a friend of Judge Speer. The latter served through the war in a Georgia regiment and acted with the Democratic Party until 1877, when he became an independent Democrat and voted with the Republican Party in the House on all tariff questions, being one of the House conferees on the Tariff bill of 1883. He was appointed to the Federal bench by President Arthur in February, 1885, after he had served two years as United States District Attorney.

In a letter received here and addressed "To whom it may concern," Col. Huff charges that Judge Speer has prolonged the case keeping his estate in litigation in order to have ground and opportunity for the distribution of fees. He contends that he has been forced to impoverish himself and children by making appeals from Judge Speer's awards and fees.

FAVORS RECALL BY CONGRESS

Hull Would Give Body the Right to Oust Inferior Judges.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A Congressional "recall" of judges of the inferior courts of the United States was proposed in a Constitutional amendment which Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee offered in the House to-day and which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The amendment proposes that "for reasonable cause, judges of the inferior courts of the United States may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of both houses of Congress if two thirds of the members present concur therein. Such judge shall have reasonable notice and shall have an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel."

The change in the Constitution proposed by Mr. Hull requires a two thirds vote of Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the States of the Union.

Mr. Hull says his proposed amendment would confer on Congress the power to deal with judges of the inferior courts of the United States, similar to that now given to about half the State Legislatures with respect to judges of the inferior State Courts. Should the amendment become a part of the Constitution, Congress could remove a judge for mental or physical disability, incompetency, continued neglect of official duty, habitual drunkenness, oppression or other misconduct in office.

FEARED TO IDENTIFY SLAYER.

Girl Told Coroner Friends of Prisoner Had Threatened Her.

Fifteen-year-old Katharine Connors of 507 West Fifty-second Street refused yesterday, at Coroner Hellenstein's inquest into the death of Michael Collins of 433 West

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Rock Island

PLAN MOVE TO BALK BATTLESHIP CAUCUS

Opponents Seek to Prevent Holding One to Rescind No-Battleship Programme.

HOUSE ALIGNMENT ON NAVY

South Mostly Against Increase, West for One Dreadnought, and Coast States for Two.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Just as things were beginning to run smoothly in the efforts of the Democratic leaders of the House to straighten out the battleship tangle, a new obstacle was struck in a movement among the no-battleship men. This is an attempt to prevent the holding of a caucus next Tuesday night by breaking a quorum.

The no-battleship leaders are chagrined over the gaining strength of the movement within the Democratic ranks for battleships, and the way in which they have been outgeneraled by the two-battleship advocates. Realizing that a caucus, the object of which is to rescind the caucus action against battleships, will either declare in favor of one new battleship or leave every Democrat free to vote on the floor for as many new units for the navy as he wishes, the little navy men decided to make a caucus impossible. As soon as Floor Leader Underwood, Chairman Fitzgerald, Speaker Clark and others heard of this insurgent movement within the Democratic ranks, they began laying plans to thwart it. They are using persuasion with no-battleship men and urging them to attend the caucus, pointing out that the breaking of a caucus quorum at such a time, on the eve of a Presidential election, with the interest of the country focused on the battleship issue, would be the height of political folly.

The Democratic leaders believe tonight that by the time the caucus is called to order there will be enough Democrats present to constitute a quorum, and if by then the no-battleship men are mostly absent the one and two battleship men will easily have their way. The Sulzer-Curley petition is still getting signatures from Democrats who promise to vote for two battleships. Thirty-four Democrats nave new signed this petition.

The following is the House alignment of the battleship issue. Southern members mostly opposing any naval increase, those from the West largely standing for one additional dreadnought only, while while members from coast States mainly favor two battleships:

Democrats for Two Battleships.—Sulzer, Curley, Hobson, Broussard, Talbot, Scully, Burke of Wisconsin, Lee of Pennsylvania, Konig, Doremus, Murray, O'Shaughnessy, Taggart, Gallagher, Kinkead of New Jersey, Martin of Colorado, Hamill, Donohue, Reilly, Ayres, Levy, Alexander, Brantley, Carlin, Corry, Dupre, Estopinal, Gregg of Pennsylvania, Hughes of New Jersey, Jones of Virginia, Littleton, McCoy, McHenry, Redfield, Rothermel, Tuttle, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Humphreys of Mississippi, Daniel A. Driscoll of New York, Harrison of New York.

Democrats for No Battleships.—Diefenderfer, Sisson, Reddenberry, Howard, Burnett, George, Johnson of South Carolina, Adair, Adamson, Anderson, Ashbrook, Barnhart, Bartlett, Beall of Texas, Bell of Georgia, Blackman, Boehne, Booker, Borland, Buchanan, Burgess, Burleson, Byrnes of South Carolina, Byrns of Tennessee, Calloway, Candler, Cantrill, Carter, Clark of Florida, Claypool, Cline, Collier, Connell, Cox of Indiana, Cullop, Denver, Dickson of Mississippi, Dixon of Indiana, Doughton, Edwards, Ellison, Ferris, Finley, Flood, Floyd, Fowler, Francis, Garner, Garrett, Glass, Godwin of North Carolina, Gray, Gudger, Hamlin, Hammond, Hardwick, Hardy, Harrison of Mississippi, Hay, Heflin, Helm, Henry of Texas, Hensley, Houston, Hughes of Georgia, Jacaway, James, Kitchen, Konop, Korbly, Lever, Lewis, Littlepage, Lloyd, Lobeck, McKellar, Macon, Maguire of Nebraska, Moss, Neely, Oldfield, Patten of New York, Pepper, Peters, Poi, Raker, Randell of Texas, Rauch, Richardson, Robinson, Rouse, Rubey, Rucker of Colorado, Rucker of Missouri, Russell, Sabath, Sheppard, Sherwood, Slayden, Smith of New York, Smith of Texas, Stanley, Stedman, Stephens of Nebraska, Stephens of Mississippi, Stephens of Texas, Thayer, Thomas, Tribble, Watkins, Webb, Whitacre, Witherspoon, and Young of Texas.

Democrats for One Battleship—Aiken of South Carolina, Allen, Ansberry, Bathrick, Brown, Bulkley, Clayton, Covington, Cox of Ohio, Davis of West Virginia, Dent, Dickson of Missouri, Ellerbe, Ferguson, Fitzgerald, Fornes, Foster, Goldfogle, Gregg of Texas, Hamilton of West Virginia, Hayden, Turnbull, Underhill, Underwood, White, Wilson of New York, Champ Clark, Holland, Hull, Johnson of Kentucky, Lamb, Lee of Georgia, Legare, Linthicum, McDermott, McGillicuddy, Maher, Moon of Tennessee, Padgett, Page, A. Mitchell Palmer, Post, Pujo, Rainey, Ransdell of Louisiana, Saunders, Shackleford, Sharp, Sherley, Small, Sparkman, Stone, Sweet, Talcott of New York, Taylor of Alabama, Taylor of Colorado, and Townsend of New Jersey.

Democrats Doubtful—Cravens, Daugherty, Davenport, Fields, Goeke, Goodwin of Arkansas, Gould, Graham, Kindred, Lindsay, Mays, Moore of Texas, Morrison, Riordan, Stack.

Republicans for Two Battleships—Ainey, Andrus, Anthony, Austin, Barchfeld, Bates, Bowman, Bradley, Browning, Burke of Pennsylvania, Burke of South Dakota, Butler, Calloway, Cannon, Catlin, Cooper, Copley, Craig, Crumpacker, Currier, Curry, Dalzell, Danforth, Davidson, Davis of Minnesota, De Forest, Dodds, Michael E. Driscoll, Dwight, Dyer, Esch, Fairchild, Farr, Focht, Fordney, Foss, French, Gardner of New Jersey, Green of Iowa, Green of Massachusetts, Griest, Guernsey, Hamilton of Michigan, Hanna, Harris, Hartman, Haugen, Hawley, Hayes, Heald, Henry of Connecticut, Higgins, Hill, Hinds, Howell, Howland, Hughes of West Virginia, Humphrey of Washington, Jackson, Kahn, Kendall, Kennedy, Kent, Kinkaid of Nebraska, Knowland, Kopp, Lafferty, Langham, Langley, Lawrence, Longworth, Loud, McGuire of Oklahoma, McKenzie, McKinley, McKinney, McLaughlin, McMorran, Molby, Martin of South Dakota, Matthews, Miller, Mondell, Moon of Pennsylvania, Moore of Pennsylvania, Morgan, Mott, Needham, Olmsted, Farran, Patton of Pennsylvania, Payne, Pickett, Plumley, Porter, Powers, Pray, Prouty, Rees, Reyburn, Roberts of Massachusetts, Roberts of Nevada, Rodenberg, Sells, Slemp, Sloan, J. M. C. Smith, Smith of California, Speer, Steenerson, Stephenson of California, Sterling, Stevens of Minnesota, Sulloway, Switzer, Taylor of Ohio, Tilson, Towner, Utter, Vare, Warburton, Weisenmeyer, Weeks, Wilder, Willis, Wilson of Illinois, Wood, Woods of Iowa, Young of Kansas, and Young of Michigan.

Republicans for No Battleships—Ames, Anderson of Minnesota, Bartholdt, Draper, Fuller, Gillett, Lafean, Lenroot, Lindbergh, Campbell, Cary, Good, Helgesen, La Follette, McCall, McCreary, Madden, Mann, Morse, Murdock, Nelson, Norris, Nye, Prince, Simmons, Stanchfield, Volstead, Vreeland.

ROOSEVELT INSISTS HE'S NEGRO'S FRIEND

Bull Moose Party Not Discriminating in White Man's Favor, He Explains.

CORRUPTION IN THE SOUTH

Barring of Southern Negro as Chicago Delegate Imperative, but There Will Be Many from the North.

In a letter to Julian Harris, son of the late Joel Chandler Harris and editor of Uncle Remus Magazine of Atlanta, Ga., Col. Roosevelt sets forth the attitude of the Bull Moose party toward the negro voters of both the South and North. The Colonel says many persons have written him lately regarding the question, those from the North insisting that Southern negro delegates be sent to his National Convention, while the Southern citizens declare that the new party should be exclusively a white man's party. The Colonel says he has been unable to agree with either proposal. On the whole, however, the Southern negroes will get little comfort from the Colonel or his party.

The basis on which his new party should be organized, he says, is that each man be treated on his worth as a man. His motto, he announces, will be "All men up," and not "Some men down." He says:

> For us to oppress any class of our fellow-citizens is not only wrong to others but hurtful to ourselves, for in the long run such action is no more detrimental to the oppressed than to those who think that they temporarily benefit by the oppression. Surely no honest man can quarrel with these principles. Exactly as they should be applied among white men without regard to their differences of creed or birthplace, or social station, without regard to whether they are rich men or poor men, men who work with their hands or men who work with their brains; so they should be applied among all men without regard to the color of their skins.

In the South, declares the Colonel, the Democratic machine has sought to keep itself paramount by encouraging the hatred of the white man for the black, while the Republican machine has sought to perpetuate itself by stirring up the black man against the white, and the time has come, he says, to abandon both courses. The Progressive issue, he says, is to be a moral and not a racial one. Different communities demand different ways of treatment of the subject.

Negroes in Bull Moose Party.

In many of the States, he explains, the best negroes are being brought into the new movement on the same terms as the white man, and these States include Rhode Island, Maryland, New York, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, and New Jersey. He says that the Progressive Party at its very birth is endeavoring in these States to act with fuller recognition of the rights of the negro than ever the Republican Party has. When he was President, he says, he encountered great opposition among the Northern politicians to the appointment of colored men to office, and in appointing a colored man to a high position in New York, he says, he was obliged to do it by main force and against the wish of the entire party organization. He declares:

> In the Republican National Conventions the colored members have been almost exclusively from the South, and the great majority of them have been men of such character that their political activities were merely a source of harm, and of very grave harm, to their own race. We, on the contrary, are hoping to see in the National Progressive Convention colored delegates from the very places where we expect to develop our greatest strength, and we hope to see these men of such character that their activities shall be of benefit not only to the people at large, but especially to their own race. So much for the course we are able to follow in these States, and the citizens of these States can best help the negro race by doing justice to these negroes, who are their own neighbors. In many Northern States there have been lynchings and race riots, with sad and revolting accompaniments; in many of these States there has been failure to punish such outrageous conduct, and, what is even more important, failure to deal in advance wisely and firmly with the evil conditions, among both black men and white, which had caused the outrages.

Republicans' Negro Machine.

For forty-five years, he says, the Republican Party has striven to build up in the Southern States a party consisting almost entirely of negroes, while the number of votes cast in these States for the Republican ticket on Election Day has become negligible. They are powerful in National Conventions, however, and once every four years, in consideration of their votes, they are appointed to local offices by the National Republican Administration. The Colonel then goes on:

> The action of the Republican machine in the South, then, in endeavoring to keep alive a party based only on negro votes, where, with few exceptions, the white leaders are in it only to gain reward for themselves by trafficking in negro votes, has been bad for the white people of the South, whom it has kept solidified in an unhealthy and unnatural political bond to their great detriment and to the detriment of the whole Union; and it has also been bad for the colored men of the South. The effect on the Republican Party has long been disastrous, and has finally proved fatal. There has in the past been much venality in Republican National Conventions in which there was an active contest for the nomination for President, and this venality has been almost exclusively among the rotten-borough delegates, and for the most part among the negro delegates from these Southern States in which there was no real Republican Party. Finally, in the convention at Chicago last June, the break-up of the Republican Party was forced by these rotten-borough delegates from the South. In the primary States of the North the colored men in most places voted substantially as their white neighbors voted. But in the Southern States, where there was no real Republican Party, and where colored men, or whites selected purely by colored men, were sent to the convention, representing nothing but their own greed for money or office, the majority was overwhelmingly anti-Progressive. Seven-eighths of the colored men from these rotten-borough districts upheld by their votes the fraudulent actions of the men who in that convention defied and betrayed the will of the mass of the plain people of the party.
>
> In spite of the hand-picked delegates chosen by the bosses in certain Northern States, in spite of the scores of delegates deliberately stolen from the rank and file of the party by the corrupt political machine which dominated the National Committee and the convention itself, there would yet have been no hope of reversing in the National Convention the action demanded by the overwhelming majority of the Republicans who had a chance to speak for themselves in their primaries, had it not been for the 250 votes or thereabouts sent from the States in which there is no Republican Party.

Lessons to be Drawn.

For forty-five years everything has been sacrificed to the effort to build up in these States a Republican Party which should be predominately and overwhelmingly negro, and now those for whom the effort has been made turned and betrayed that party itself. It would be not merely foolish, but criminal, to disregard the teachings of such a lesson. The disruption and destruction of the Republican Party, and the fact that it has been rendered absolutely impotent as an instrument for anything but mischief in the country at large, has been brought about in large part by the effort to pretend that in the Southern States a sham is a fact; by the insistence upon treating the ghost party in the Southern States as a real party, by refusing to face the truth, which is that under existing conditions there is not and cannot be in the Southern States a party based primarily upon the negro vote and under negro leadership or the leadership of white men who derive their power solely from negroes. With these forty-five years of failure of this policy in the South before our eyes, and with the catastrophe thereby caused to a great National party not yet six weeks distant from us, it would be criminal for the Progressives to repeat the course of action responsible for such disaster, such failure, such catastrophe.

The loss of instant representation by Southern colored delegates is due to the fact that the sentiment of the Southern negro collectively has been prostituted by dishonest professional politicians, both white and black, and the machinery does not yet exist (and can never be created as long as present political conditions are continued) which can secure what a future of real justice will undoubtedly develop, namely, the right of political expression by the men who shows that he possesses the intelligence, integrity, and self-respect which justify such right of political expression in his white neighbor.

The Colonel concludes that it would be worse than useless to try and build up the Progressive party in the South "by appealing to the negroes or to the men who in the past have derived their sole standing from leading and manipulating the negroes." He adds that "our only wise course from the standpoint of the colored man himself is to follow the course that we are following toward him in the North and to follow the course we are following toward him in the South."

WAR CLOUDS ABOUT COLONEL.

Bull Moose Differences Cause Leaders Much Worry—Party Name in Doubt.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Col. Roosevelt had something more to say today about the acceptance speech of President Taft, which he declared failed absolutely to meet the live issues and amused him not a little, but his mood changed when the question of the Progressive convention was brought up. In fact, it is said that the Colonel and his supporters are in fear that the convention will not be the cut and dried affair that had been hoped. There are war clouds in the air, and with the opening day of the convention so near, incidents have arisen which are causing the close supporters of the Colonel no little worry.

The Colonel, on the surface at least, is demanding a straight third party ticket of Electors in all States, and while in the end he may agree to such compromises as have been suggested by ex-Senator Flinn in Pennsylvania and his Maryland leaders, there is danger of a serious difference of opinion on these points when the leaders get together in final conference at Chicago.

The question of when Mr. Roosevelt shall make the "declaration of faith," in which, it is hinted, he will probably advance some ideas which a number of his leaders would rather have left out of the third party platform at present, is another matter which is causing some concern.

Mr. Roosevelt is determined to make that speech before the report of the Committee on Platform, and will probably have his way. But there are some leaders, it is said, who would rather have the address put over until after the platform has been reported.

It is expected that these differences will be ironed out so that there will be no apparent break, but that is by no means certain, and it is these very points which are causing the third party leaders, some of whom are sincere in their intention to go ahead on straight Progressive principles, and others who are looking out for their own interests and wish to avoid too much radicalism, to do a lot of thinking.

Col. Roosevelt said to-day that he did not expect to have any conference of importance before he leaves for Chicago on Sunday afternoon. His present plan is to call a conference of his leaders immediately after he arrives in the convention city and find out just what matters stand in regard to the convention programme. If he finds that there is any effort to put over his address until after the adoption of the platform the trouble may be expected to begin.

In regard to the Taft acceptance speech, Mr. Roosevelt expressed the belief that it was weak, and in fact hardly a document for any one to give very serious consideration to. He contended that the President confined himself largely to conservative utterances upon general questions, and seemed afraid to commit himself on the real and vital issues of the hour. One of these, the Colonel said, was the collection of tolls on the Panama Canal.

Remarks such as that constitutional amendments were not work and that referendums did not pay rent, Col. Roosevelt said, amused him greatly. The speech in his opinion, he said, was a negative, conservative document which failed utterly to catch the spirit of the times.

Col. Roosevelt had as visitors Congressman F. S. Jackson and L. S. Kaplinger of Kansas, who have been fighting against an appeal on the decision allowing the Roosevelt Electors to be placed on the Republican Party ticket in that State. The Colonel was asked what he thought of the decision sustaining the recent victory of the Kansas advocates of the Progressive movement.

"Well, how could it very well have been otherwise?" he replied.

Asked what official name the new party would have he said that he could not for the life of him tell. It was suggested that the Roosevelt workers in Pennsylvania had used the name of Washington, and perhaps that might be adopted for the National party.

"I don't know," said the Colonel. "You must remember that in Pennsylvania the Reupublican bosses pre-empted almost every name that we might have wished to use, such as the Progressive, the National Progressive, and the Lincoln Progressive. I am surprised that they overlooked the name Washington."

NO BANDS FOR BULL MOOSE.

New York Delegates' Start for Chicago Doesn't Cause Any Excitement.

The New York delegation to the Chicago Bull Moose Convention got away from the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon without any excitement. About 100 delegates, friends and supporters of the movement filled a special train. Provisional State Chairman William H. Hotchkiss was along, and he cheered up the gathering by declaring loud enough for all to hear:

"We will carry New York State and Mr. Roosevelt will be elected as the next President of the United States."

There were no flags, bandanas, or bands, but one lone woman carried a banner inscribed "Votes for Women." There was a delegation of suffragists at the station to see the women members of the party off, but they did not seem very enthusiastic.

The special was called the "Bull Moose Special" and was made up of eight cars. The delegation will stop over at Buffalo long enough to attend a sort of State Convention to be called together by Chairman Hotchkiss, and which will elect the four delegates at large to the National Convention. These four, whoever they will be, went along, and rumor had it that they will be Henry L. Stoddard, Oscar S. Straus, Chauncey Hamlin of Buffalo, and either Miss Mary E. Drier or Miss Frances A. Kellor. The party is due to arrive in Chicago at 10:30 o'clock to-night. Some of those who went were:

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Controller William A. Prendergast, R. C. Turner, Louis W. Koster, Carl Brahn, George A. Green, Edgar B. Waters, Christopher Larkin, G. L. Van Wort, William J. McRoberts, James M. Gray, Gardiner D. Matthews, Otto Wicke, Edward T. Curran, Ethan Allen Doty, Judge John Palmieri, Gen. Horatio C. King, Mr. and Mrs. Elon H. Hooker, W. Menkel, A. L. Cummings, J. A. Kingsbury, W. K. Cooley, Prof. N. E. Hale, Joseph Murray, William Sutherland, T. Douglas Robinson, George Henry Payne, Bainbridge Colby, L. C. Tuckerman, Paul U. Kellogg, R. P. Bohwuchow, W. Fergusen, C. G. Dumond, Dr. F. W. Seward, Jr., Henry L. Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus and son, Jesse Fuller, Jr., Charles G. Armstein, Jacob L. Holtzfan, David W. Armstrong, E. W. Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Reeves, George L. Tirrell, Edward W. Allen, Amos Pinchot, Norman Hapgood, Francis W. Bird, Frederick Baldwin, Smith O'Brien, J. W. Frisbie, Edward Lyman Bell, Prof. Joel Spingarn, Paul K. Jennings, W. E. Cummings, Hugh Abbott, T. E. Darrow, William J. Booth, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Irving M. Crane, W. A. Mallett, Franklin Ford, N. H. Emmons, Bernard Rosenblatt, Louis Lande, J. J. Lesser, M. Schaap, Coroner Shengut, Emil Unger, Mr. and Mrs. Elder, Miss Clara B. Morrison, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Miss Frances Kaler, M. Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Addoms, Ernest Harvier, Dennis F. Carey, J. H. Reitar, J. J. Fitzgerald, William Chadbourne, John N. Snell, and Byron Metcalf.

At Senator Dixon's headquarters at the Manhattan Hotel, it was said that Col. Roosevelt and a party of friends would leave for Chicago Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Chairman Hotchkiss, before departing, announced that William W. Gould, Provisional County Chairman of Wayne County, would oppose Serano E. Payne for Congress this Fall.

ONLY SIX GO FROM ALBANY.

But Eight Tickets Sold for the Bull Moose Special.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Eight tickets were sold here for the Bull Moose special which pulled out at 5:30 o'clock, but only six persons boarded the train here. They were Eliot Bousch of Troy, F. K. Jennings and W. F. Emmons of Oneonta, Col. E. A. Bell of New Rochelle, Dr. W. A. Cummings of Ticonderoga, and J. M. Peak of Utica.

Neither of the Albany district delegates nor their alternates got on the train here.

GOV. WILSON COMING TO THIS CITY TO-DAY

Decides to Call on Chairman McCombs to Talk Over Campaign Matters with Him.

WON'T RESIGN AS GOVERNOR

And Will Stay at Sea Girt Till Frozen Out, the Little White House Having No Heating Apparatus.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 2.—For the first time since he became the Democratic nominee, Gov. Woodrow Wilson will invade the metropolis late to-morrow afternoon. He will go to New York by train for a confidential visit with William F. McCombs, head of the Democratic Campaign Committee. The meeting with Mr. McCombs was arranged to-night over the long-distance telephone from the campaign headquarters in New York.

Mr. McCombs asked for an appointment with Gov. Wilson at Sea Girt. Gov. Wilson replied that he felt like running over to New York, and if his manager would like it just as well it would be a good thing for them to meet there instead of here. Just where the conference will take place was not made public. Gov. Wilson said he expected the conference to last well into the night, after which he would leave for his over-Sunday retreat, and would not see visitors again until Monday.

The business Mr. McCombs will have with the Governor has to do with the organization of the Campaign Committee. It was provided, when the committee was named, that its appointments should be made subject to Gov. Wilson's veto. Three appointments are ready to be made and a number of sub-committees are ready to take up their work.

While Gov. Wilson has not been present at any except the first meeting of the Campaign Committee, he has been kept fully informed as to its activities through the visits here of conspicuous members of the committee. Hudspeth of New Jersey, Saulsbury of Delaware, Davies of Wisconsin, O'Gorman of New York, and Palmer of Pennsylvania have gone over details of the Campaign Committee's work within the last three days. While rumors of dissensions in the committee have been furthered through the appearance of many of the members here singly, the rumors have been laughed at by all the members who could be induced to speak about them.

"I will not resign as Governor," was the brief announcement made this morning to allay a fruitful field of rumors which have reached Gov. Wilson's ears. To-night, when he was asked if his morning announcement was official and final, he replied: "Yes, that's straight."

The immediate reason for the announcement at this time is that the primary season will soon be on and the Democrats should have candidates up at the primaries if a resignation is to be forthcoming more than thirty days before the November election. Several Democrats who were anxious to be candidates were starting booms for the place, and Gov. Wilson's announcement makes further activity on their part useless.

According to his present plan to remain in office until after the election, he will be succeeded, when he does resign, by the President of the State Senate, an officer to be elected in November. Democratic leaders are now planning to turn their entire attention to the task of electing a Democratic Senate, and then they expect to name a President for the Senate who will be fully in sympathy with the Wilson legislative programme and will be equipped to step into his place as Governor through the automatic working of the law.

Gov. Wilson was asked how long he proposed to live in the little White House, and he replied that he would remain here as late in the season as the weather would permit.

"You know," he said, "this place hasn't any heating apparatus, and it was meant only for Summer. When we freeze up we'll move. That's what we did last year."

Josephus Daniels, National Committeeman from North Carolina, was a guest of Gov. Wilson for dinner to-night. He brought word that Frank Lord, a newspaper reporter of long service in Washington, would be his right-hand man in conducting the publicity work of the campaign. Mr. Daniels, himself an editor, is Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Campaign Committee, and he "sat in" in that capacity at the evening chat between Gov. Wilson and his colony of encamped reporters.

"Congressman James T. Lloyd of Missouri," said Mr. Daniels, "will be coming to New York to help work up the campaign text book. He is Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, and this year we are going to destroy an old precedent by having just one campaign text book for both the Congressional and the general campaign. Heretofore there have always been separate text books for each campaign, and sometimes the text books conflicted materially with each other.

"Others will help us prepare the text book, but Mr. Lloyd and I will have charge of it. Senator Gore has started operations in organization work, and he is getting the instrumentalities of the campaign into the hands of those who ought to hold them. he is fostering the formation of Wilson and Marshall Clubs all over the country, and is seeing that campaign literature reaches all who apply for it."

The day when the Jerseymen are to flock to Sea Girt in a great multitude was fixed upon this evening as Aug. 17, just ten days after the speech accepting the nomination is delivered on the verands of the Little White House. State Chairman Grosscup will have charge of the arrangements for "Jersey Day" at Sea Girt, and he plans to assemble 10,000 persons on the broad lawns in front of the Governor's residence. They will come with campaign songs and speeches, and will make the day one of general rejoicing.

Gov. Wilson's callers to-day included Representative Clayton, Senator Culberson, and Senator Hoke Smith. With the caution to reporters that what he said was not to be taken as coming from Gov. Wilson, Mr. Clayton paid his respects to President Taft and the Taft speech of acceptance.

"The speech," he said, "was a wail, a lamentation which could not be surpassed by Jeremiah himself. It was a clear confession of defeat. There was not a rallying cry nor a call to arms in the whole thing. But we Democrats don't have to engage in debate with President Taft. The Republicans are doing the debating themselves.

"Down in Congress a standpat Republican will get up and make a speech to prove that President Taft was really nominated. And then an insurgent will get up and prove that he wasn't really nominated. And the fun about the whole thing is that both sides are fully competent to prove their case. It seems to me that the speech of Senator Root yesterday resolved itself into saying that President Taft really had been nominated by the Chicago Convention and it doesn't sound very good for the Republicans when they have to start their campaign by endeavoring to prove that their candidate was honestly nominated."

Mr. Clayton said he was sure the battleship squabble would straighten itself out all right, and that at a caucus to be held next Tuesday the House members would very generally get behind Mr. Underwood's plan for one battleship a year. He said he was working heartily for such an outcome, and felt confident the opposition to Underwood would be routed before the caucus was called.

Senator Hoke Smith visited Gov. Wilson for half an hour. He said he had called merely to pay his respects to the nominee and had talked over no matters of National or even local importance politically. Senator Culberson of Texas, who accompanied Senator Smith, said that his visit also had been purely personal.

Gov. Wilson took up to-day a stack of 200 letters, all from Californians, former supporters of Champ Clark. All went on record to the effect that they were for Wilson. In some of the letters dollar bills were inclosed without any mention of them in the text.

MARSHALL MAY VISIT SEA GIRT.

If He Does Attend Wilson Notification Mrs. Marshall Will Go, Too.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, Democratic nominee for Vice President, said to-day that he was still undecided as to whether he would go to Sea Girt, N. J., to attend the notification of Gov. Wilson on Aug. 7.

"It is probable I shall go," said the Governor, "although I am not prepared to say positively. I should like very much to attend the ceremonies."

Gov. Marshall said that if he went to Sea Girt he would be accompanied by Mrs. Marshall.

STEAM ROLLER OILED FOR COLONEL'S USE

Continued from Page 1.

quarters of the Progressives as to whether the price had been slaughtered to create a bigger demand, the reply was forthcoming that on the contrary the big demand had prompted the reduction and that tickets good for three sessions were now being sold for $3 in order to give persons with limited means an opportunity to attend.

While there has been some complaint among the Progressives recently of a scarcity of funds preparations for the convention are being made on practically the same scale of lavish expenditure that caused so much comment at the time the Colonel was here looking for the Republican nomination. The magnificent Florentine room at the Congress Hotel, where the Colonel harangued his followers before he met his Waterloo at the time of the Republican Convention, is already being fitted up as a Roosevelt headquarters, while a large suite of rooms has been obtained for use as campaign and convention headquarters.

George W. Perkins, who has been such a generous contributor to the Colonel's campaign fund, arrived here to-day, and was in and out of the Colonel's headquarters during the day, conferring with Senator Dixon and others among the Colonel's lieutenants. Mr. Perkins discouraged any idea that he was going to withdraw his financial support from the third party.

"I am more enthusiastic about the third party than I was right after the Chicago Convention adjourned," said Mr. Perkins. "From the reports that reach me I believe that Col. Roosevelt will be elected President next November."

"How about a campaign fund?" Mr. Perkins was asked.

"I suppose no new party was ever started that could not use more money than it could get," he replied, "but I don't think there will be any serious trouble about funds. I suppose this convention, like other conventions, will appoint a committee to manage the campaign and raise funds, and I believe the American people will respond with enough if the principles of the new party are right. That's what the people are interested in—principles rather than men."

According to the programme mapped out the Progressive National Convention will last three and possibly four days. There will be much oratory. The first speech will be made by ex-United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, who will act as Temporary Chairman. The big feature of the convention will be the Colonel's speech on Tuesday. This is 21,000 words in length, and will sound the keynote of the campaign. In it the Colonel is said to have dealt at length and in his own way with every question that is agitating the people at present, and with some questions that are agitating nobody but himself.

While the Progressives started out with one delegate from each Congressional district as their basis of representation, it is known now that this rule will not be adhered to. From New York State there will be virtually a double delegation from each Congressional district. Missouri, entitled under the call to send eighteen delegates, will send nearer 100. Connecticut with a stated representation of seven will send forty-nine with one-seventh vote each. Arizona, with two Congressional districts, will send fifteen. Idaho is entitled to four delegates, but will send sixteen. Montana, entitled to four, will send sixteen, too. Kentucky should have thirteen delegates, but will send twenty-two district delegates and eight delegates at large. All this will help to fill the huge Coliseum, where it scarcely would have been filled had not the delegations been padded and the ticket prices cut.

One novel feature of the coming convention will be the "experience meeting," which will afford every delegate an opportunity to speak as the spirit moves him for at least five minutes. It is expected that this will be held after the working committees have been appointed and have retired to do their work. The roll of States, according to the present plan, will be called, and anybody in the delegations desiring to give "testimony" regarding his political conversion will be permitted to "confess," providing he can condense his emotions into a five-minute talk.

The Colonel is said to have no preference with respect to the second place on the ticket. He is willing to leave it to the convention as long as he gets the first. Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California and Luke Wright of Tennessee, former Secretary of War, were discussed at the headquarters of the Progressives as possible candidates for Vice President. Gov. Johnson is due here to-morrow. He is Provisional National Committeeman from California and also head of the California delegation.

George W. Kirchwey, Professor of Law at Columbia, is being discussed for the Chairmanship of the Committee on Resolutions. At any rate it is certain that his professor will be New York's representative on that committee which will whip into shape a Progressive platform from six or seven drafts which have been tentatively made by as many Progressives with very decided ideas on what the new party ought to stand for.

Other prominent Progressives slated for places on the Committee on Resolutions are William Draper Lewis, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and John R. Neal, Professor of Law at the University of Tennessee. Other men well versed in law who are expected as delegates to the convention are State Judge Albert D. Norton of Missouri and D. P. Dwyer, who is a Federal Judge in that State.

RIFT IN DELAWARE CAMP.

Bull Moose Leaders Object to ex-Senator Allee as a Delegate.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2.—Although the Delaware wing of the new Progressive Party was formed only last Wednesday at a State convention held in Dover, a serious row has developed within the ranks. It came to the surface to-day when Irving Warner of Wilmington, one of the delegates selected to go to Chicago, and a number of other leaders in this city drew up a petition demanding that ex-Senator J. Frank Allee of Dover resign as a delegate to the Chicago convention. The result is a breach that will nullify the activity of the Progressives in this State.

The trouble really started on the day of the State convention when Mr. Warner told Mr. Allee that for the good of the cause he should not appear in the Roosevelt limelight. Warner's protest was based on the fact that as the "Bull Moose" movement was supposed to be a reform venture it would not look well to have Allee as a leader, inasmuch as he was the chief lieutenant of Addicks and director of his forces when the gas man was in the heyday of his political career in Delaware.

Allee refused to retire. He made a fight for delegate and defeated Warner and his friends. Accordingly the ex-Senator and Dr. Caleb R. Layton of Georgetown, former Auditor of the State Department at Washington and also an Addicks lieutenant, virtually ran the convention. Notwithstanding the circulation of the petition against Allee he will go to Chicago just the same. He and Layton have been sidetracked by the Republican organization for some time.

With the "Bull Moose" ranks in Delaware divided the Roosevelt sentiment has lessened.

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We will tell you about a method of buying stocks and bonds which enables you to
Invest while you save
and
Save while you invest.

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Specialists in Odd Lots
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GIRL TYPIST'S SPEED SURPRISES WILSON

Salome Tarr Takes His 6,000-Word Speech at the Rate of 150 Words a Minute.

SHE'S A WORLD CHAMPION

Took the Prize for Accuracy and Her Friends Are Predicting a White House Career for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 2.—Through her excellent work in taking from dictation in about an hour Gov. Wilson's entire speech of acceptance of more than 6,000 words, and then preparing a typewritten copy of the speech so nearly perfect that only two or three slight changes were found to be necessary, Miss Salome Tarr, a wisp of a girl, 18 years old, from Jersey City, has sprung into sudden favor at the Little White House.

The Jersey City girl seemed a mere child when she appeared at Sea Girt last Friday and announced that she had been sent in response to a request from Gov. Wilson's secretary for a stenographer. She is small for her age. When Walter Measday, the Governor's campaign secretary, glanced up at the young applicant, he assigned her to an inconsequential post in his office. But he began to notice that his letters dictated to her came back to him without errors and with great speed.

On Tuesday evening Gov. Wilson found that he was unable to undertake the dictation of his speech of acceptance at Trenton, where he had gone to spend the day on State business, and he decided to undertake the task at his home after motoring back from the State House.

At 8:35 o'clock Mr. Measday's stenographer was sharpening up her three pencils after a hard day's work when she was informed that the Governor wished her to come to his library.

"I will take all these pencils," she told the other stenographers; "there's no telling how many I will need.

At 10:25 o'clock the young stenographer came out of the Little White House with three very dull pencils in her hand. One of the Governor's secretaries was with her, and had instructions to see her to her home, as it was rather late. In the intervening time she had taken dictation steadily at the rate of 150 words per minute, and had the Governor's complete speech in her book of notes. Interruptions had taken up the Governor's time for half of the period she had been in the Little White House.

Next morning Miss Tarr was up and at her desk by 5 o'clock. She worked steadily through the early morning hours, and when Gov. Wilson sent over at 10 o'clock to ask how the transcript of the shorthand notes was progressing Miss Tarr was able to send him the complete text of his speech.

"Of course they were all surprised," said the young stenographer in speaking of her experience to a Times reporter tonight, "and they said many nice things. But it wasn't a surprising amount of work to turn out. Gov. Wilson is a fine dictator. He spoke very clearly, and went along at the steady rate of 150 words a minute. My high record, made when I won the world's championship for accuracy, is 230 words a minute for court testimony, and 190 words a minute of solid matter.

"How did I come to be a stenographer and to find my way to Sea Girt? Well, in 1910 I read that a business college was going to have a championship contest with another shorthand school in Jersey City. I thought how fine it would be to enter the contest, and so I began to study. After six months I passed a test of 150 words a minute, and was put on the team to meet the best group of the other school. Our side won. Then the founder of the system I was using employed me as a demonstrator and sent me to international contests. I first contested at Providence, R. I., and did not shine particularly; then another contest was held at Washington, and I was third fastest of all the competitors and won the world's championship for accuracy.

"At Buffalo last year I had increased my speed a little, and I won two certificates for speed from the National Shorthand Reporter's Association. I knew as soon as I began to take Gov. Wilson's dictation that he was familiar with shorthand, as he watched me finish each sentence before beginning the next one. He said he could not read my notes as he used the Graham system.

When it comes to receiving credit for bringing her the opportunity to take Gov. Wilson's dictation, former Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City will no doubt be able to file a preferential claim. He telephoned to Gov. Wilson that he had on his staff the world's champion stenographer for accuracy and almost the champion for speed. The Governor was impressed sufficiently to call her over from her routine tasks in Mr. Measday's office. Her associates are already planning for Miss Salome a career in the big White House at Washington. Her parents have lived in Jersey City, at 513 Jersey Avenue, for many years.

NEW ANTI-MURPHY CALL.

Four of Democratic State Committee Leaders in the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—A determined effort is to be made within the Democratic Party in this State—apart from the Empire State

DEMONSTRABILITY

When we say that we can and do erect buildings to conform implicitly to specified requirements, at a minimum of cost and in a minimum of time, we are discussing a demonstrable proposition, of which there exist to-day considerably more than two hundred and fifty examples in this country.

We refer to a string of structures from coast to coast, in every one of which we have demonstrated our ability to give the most ideal results as to Quality, Cost and Time.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
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On the jump all morning with everything for weekends and vacations.

Bargains, too, in suits and shirts, for men and boys.

At 12 o'clock we jump off—stores close.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St, at 13th St, at 34th St.

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POPULAR ONE-DAY OUTINGS

Lake Hopatcong
$1 EVERY SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY
Leave West 23rd St. 8.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.

Atlantic City
TOMORROW, ALSO WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7 **$2.50**
Leave West 23rd Street 7.50 a.m.
Leave Liberty Street 8.00 a.m.

1 HOUR & 50 MINUTES TO PHILADELPHIA VIA THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIMETABLE

Seven Months

In seven months this year The New York Times published 4,998,770 lines of advertisements compared with 4,647,082 lines in the corresponding period in 1911, a gain of 351,688 lines.

Honest advertising only, to the exclusion of misleading announcements.

The New York Times, with its combination of a daily circulation of 200,000 among responsive readers with an advertising rate fixed by purchasing power, is the best advertising opportunity offered in the newspaper world to-day.

THE TIMES'S WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

KING ALFONSO PLAYS SALESMAN AT FAIR

Lively Spanish Monarch Hands Out Packages and Makes Change in Fine Style.

ALSO JUDGE OF HAT TRIMMING

Takes a Shy at Cocoanuts and Otherwise Is Centre of Fun at English Princess's Bazaar.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—King Alfonso of Spain added another exploit to his record to-day by acting as salesman at a charity bazaar held in the grounds of Princess Henry of Battenberg's residence at Osborne.

The King and Queen of Spain and Princess Henry entered thoroughly into the fun. The King made a splendid salesman in assisting Princess Henry at her stall. He was not afraid to solicit patronage, and was kept so busy handing out parcels and receiving money that ultimately he had to work at both the front and the back of the stall, handing out many packages through the back of the marquee, as well as in front.

He shook hands with many purchasers, smiling and saying "Thanks very much."

Having exhausted his energies in this direction, the King and Queen and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein indulged in cocoanut shies. The King succeeded in knocking off a cocoanut, and carried it away tucked under his arm.

Princess Victoria was equally expert at "Aunt Sally" shies, and caused great merriment by knocking the pipe out of her mouth at the first shot.

The King afterward judged the hat-trimming competition.

RETURNS STOLEN MINIATURES

Some Joker Thought to be Giving a Warning to Royal Academy Officials.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Three miniatures, which were recently stolen from the Royal Academy, have been returned. There is no clue to the identity of the thieves.

It is believed the affair was a joke on the part of somebody, wishing to demonstrate that not sufficiently keen watch was kept over the exhibits.

NO COMMAND FOR CAPT. LORD

Still with Leyland Line and Keenly Feels Criticism in Titanic Report.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—Capt. Lord of the Californian, who failed to go to the relief of the Titanic and was censured by the recent report of the British board of inquiry, is still in the employ of the Leyland Line, but has no command at present. He reports himself daily at the office.

Nothing is known here of any prosecution or likelihood of it. Capt. Lord has much public sympathy. Seafaring men say that he is a very able navigator.

Capt. Lord keenly feels the strictures passed by the board of inquiry on his alleged neglect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3.—The Times says it is informed on good authority that Lord Mersey's report has been received with dissatisfaction in the highest shipping circles of Germany. The commanders of German transatlantic liners practically all agreed that in similar circumstances to those obtaining at the time of the Titanic disaster they would not have reduced speed.

They maintain that with proper lookouts there would be ample time to avoid a collision.

The German view, in fact, is that Capt. Smith's lookouts failed him.

GEORGE BEEG A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Tenor Melancholy Since Sentence for Election Fraud.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—George Beeg, a tenor of the Breslau Theatrical Association, has committed suicide by taking morphine.

At the last Reichstag election he permitted an unregistered student to take his registration card and vote in his place. He was sentenced to a week in jail in consequence.

Since his release he had avoided his friends and been melancholy. He was 42 years old. All Breslau mourns his death.

LOST $5,000 TO SWINDLERS.

Youle, Retired Detective, Said to be Victim of Confidence Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3.—According to a Paris dispatch to The Daily News, William Youle, a retired American detective and owner of several oil wells, has been victimized in Paris by means of the confidence trick to the amount of $5,000 by an Englishman and an Irishman.

They played the ancient trick of intrusting Youle with $12,500 in "bank-notes" for distribution among charities, receiving in exchange from Youle American bills for $5,000 as a guarantee of his honesty. The "bank-notes," of course, proved spurious, but the swindlers escaped.

Notes of Foreign News.

NUREMBERG—Ten workmen were killed, thirty-five seriously injured, and five are missing as a result of the collapse of an immense power station which was under construction. The edifice crumpled up and buried seventy-two laborers.

BUENOS AIRES—Dr. J. Ross, Minister of Finance, has resigned his portfolio.

We'll Show You—Fancy for Good Printing. Fancy Press, 136 W. 45th. 5447 Bryant.—Adv.

DISPLEASED OVER MORRISON.

German Newspapers Condemn His Appointment as Yuan's Adviser.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The German newspapers almost without exception express much dissatisfaction at the news of Dr. Morrison's appointment as adviser to the Chinese President. The Tagliche Rundschau, for example, terms it "most unwelcome news," and adds:

"Dr. Morrison is well known as an enemy of Germany. His prolonged activity in China had for its chief aim the undermining of German influence in the Far East. How does the German Government in the future intend to defend itself from these underground intrigues?"

"KID" McCOY TO BE BAILED.

London Magistrate Finally Permits Boxer's Release Under Bonds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Norman Selby, ("Kid" McCoy,) the American boxer, appeared before Magistrate De Rutzen in Bow Street Police Court to-day in connection with the charge made against him by the Ostend police, who suspected him of complicity in the theft of jewels from the Princess of Thurn and Taxis.

As the papers in the case had not arrived, Selby was first remanded until next Thursday without bail, despite the efforts of his counsel, Curtis Bennett, to obtain this favor.

Later McCoy's counsel renewed the application that he be freed on bail, and when the police and the Belgian Embassy officials offered no objection, the Magistrate consented, naming £2,000 ($10,000) as the amount.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the sureties were not forthcoming, but McCoy's release is expected in the morning.

In making his application the counsel referred to McCoy as "a man known all over the world. Even you, Sir Albert, must have heard of him," at which the magistrate nodded his head in assent.

Mr. Bennett said the instructions from Belgium contained not a tittle of evidence against McCoy, who was arrested on the mere "say so" of a drunken woman, now under arrest at Ostend, whom McCoy had never met.

Mrs. McCoy, who was present, was allowed to have an early talk with her husband, while James P. McQuaide, the American theatrical manager, who recently bought Pope's villa at Twickenham, attended to give bail.

Magistrate Peter Barlow of New York was an interested spectator of the proceedings, occupying a seat beside the magistrate.

CAUTIOUS ON CANCER 'CURE.'

Dr. Weinberg Says Time Is Needed to Test the Zeller Method.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Dr. Weinberg of Stuttgart, who as the representative of the Wurtemberg National Committee for Cancer Research, attended the medical congress at Weilheim, where Dr. Zeller explained his method of treating cancer, has now made public his views on the subject.

"The method adopted," he declares, "is a development of one already known, and it cannot be denied that Dr. Zeller has succeeded in producing a cicatrice that is deserving of attention in the cases he produced. It is, however, impossible to say whether the cure will be permanent, for this can be decided only when five years have elapsed."

Dr. Weinberg admits that no objection can be raised to the application of Dr. Zeller's method in cases where an operation is impossible, but he thinks it would be deplorable if persons affected with cancer where an operation can be undertaken in good time neglected to have an operation performed in the hope, which is not yet justified, that they would be cured by the new treatment.

WOMAN ROBBED ON TRAIN.

Mrs. James Mitchell Loses $1,200 and Jewels—Polite Stranger Sought.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Aug. 2.—Mrs. James Mitchell was robbed last evening on an express train between Montreux and Geneva of a small jewel case containing valuables and $1,200. Her maid, fortunately, was carrying a more valuable case.

The police are seeking a man who occupied the same first-class compartment and made himself very polite.

NEW CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Soldiers Send Ultimatum, but Parliament Refuses to Dissolve.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3.—A Constantinople dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"In the best-informed circles it is reported that the Albanian insurgents, who are now said to number 100,000, have sent to the Government an ultimatum, demanding dissolution within forty-eight hours.

"The Government made effort to conciliate the majority in the chamber by proposing to explain the situation to a delegation of ten deputies, producing all the telegrams that have been received and proving to them the extreme urgency for patriotic reasons of their agreeing to dissolution. This proposal, however, was rejected.

"In diplomatic circles the situation is regarded as extremely serious."

HARVEY W. BLACK KILLED.

Yale Student Meets Death by Motor Cycle Accident in France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 3.—Harvey Wilmot Black of Illinois, who was fatally injured in a motor-cycling accident at Dole on Tuesday, died in the hospital without recovering consciousness. He was a student in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale and a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

REBELS ARE ROUTED; OROZCO IN DANGER

Mexican Insurgent Leader Will at Once Evacuate Juarez Lest Escape Be Cut Off.

FEDERALS NOW CLOSING IN

Senate Votes $100,000 to Transport Refugees at El Paso to Their Homes.

From a Special Correspondent of The Central News, London.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2. — Twenty-five hundred rebels were defeated in a second battle at Ojitos, according to a message from Gen. Sanjines, commander of the Federals. The dispatch states that during the retreat 500 of the enemy were cut off by Gen. Blanco's cavalry and many were killed. The routed rebels fled toward Casas Grandes, abandoning three pieces of artillery and much ammunition and provisions.

In official circles it is contended that this defeat ends the possibility of a rebel invasion of Sonora. While Gen. Sanjines is heading off the insurgents in that direction, the Federals are closing in from the southeast. Gen. Tellez is reported to have reached Madera with 2,500 reguairs, and Gen. Rabago is advancing along the Mexican Central Railway at Montezuma with another 2,500 men.

JUAREZ, Aug. 2.—Gen. Pascual Orozco, commander of the Mexican rebels, is preparing to leave Juarez immediately. He told a reporter to-day that he was destroying certain papers of the revlution, and would leave "as soon as possible." He said Gen. Salazar was coming to Juarez from Casas Grandes, and he would return south with Salazar.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2.—The Interoceanic passenger express train, bound from Vera Cruz for this city, was held up at Chavarillo, midway between Vera Cruz and Jalapa, last night by 200 rebels. The occupants of the cars were robbed, and forced to leave the train. The express was commandeered by the rebels and run to Pacho, five miles from Jalapa, after which the engineer was permitted to return to Chavarillo, and pick up the stranded passengers.

SENATE VOTES TO AID REFUGEES

Bill Appropriating $100,000 for Transportation Is Quickly Passed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Destitution of American refugees from Mexico, now quartered at El Paso, resulted in the passage to-day by the Senate of a resolution, authorizing the War Department to spend $100,000 in transporting them to such points in the United States as they wish to reach.

The measure, which was presented by Senator Bailey and passed after a brief debate, will need the approval of the House and the President before the appropriation becomes available.

The special Senate committee to investigate the alleged fomenting of revolutions in Mexico and Cuba will go to El Paso to take testimony some time this month. Senator Fall of New Mexico was to-day added to the committee.

SEES 1916 OLYMPIC TRIUMPH.

Commissioner Sullivan Says Spirit Here Insures Greater Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 2.—James E. Sullivan, the American Commissioner to the Olympic games; Mat Halpin, manager of the American team, and several of the American athletes joined the White Star liner Celtic to-day, homeward bound.

In a talk with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent Mr. Sullivan said:

"I am overjoyed at America's decisive victory, and bespeak a still greater triumph at Berlin in 1916, as the spirit of athletics has taken a better hold in America than in any other country. The practical form of training in America unquestionably tends to infuse splendidly healthy rivalry, which the countries of the Old World lack."

Next to the American victory, Mr. Sullivan said that the team regarded President Taft's congratulatory cablegram, received at Stockholm, as the most cheering incident of the trip.

"Never," said Mr. Sullivan, "did an American team show greater pride in being American citizens than at Stockholm."

THOUGHT HE HAD 'MONA LISA'

Englishman's Picture a Fine Copy from Mysterious Source.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The British Embassy was startled last night by the appearance of an Englishman with a picture which he suggested might be the missing Mona Lisa, the masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci, which disappeared from the Louvre on Aug. 22 of last year. He desired that the picture should be examined.

Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, communicated with the authorities, and the picture was subjected to a searching examination by officials of the Ministry of Fine Arts.

The verdict was given that it was nothing but a copy, which may, however, be of the same period. Like the original it is painted on wood, and there is also a crack near the top left-hand corner. The crack, however, does not proceed in the same direction as in the original. The painting of the hands is distinctly inferior, as is also that of the background.

The person who left the picture at the embassy has been examined at the Ministry of the Interior, but refuses to give any information as to where he obtained the painting.

CANADA INVITES MINISTERS.

Wants War and Colonial Secretaries to Visit the Dominion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 3.—The Times understands that the Canadian Government has extended a special invitation to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Harcourt, and the War Secretary, Mr. Seely, to visit Canada. It is not known yet whether they will be able to accept. It is thought probable in well-informed circles that Winston Churchill will visit Canada in the course of the Autumn, but Mr. Asquith will be unable to go.

ATE DUKE'S FOOD IN RELAY.

Voracious Masked Guest at Ball Proved to be Succession of Guards.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—An amusing story of an incident at a masked ball, given in the capital of one of the smaller German principalities, is being told in Berlin.

The rule printed on the invitation cards was that every one must come either in fancy dress or a black domino.

In one of the rooms of the palace a buffet meal was set out. The attendants soon noticed the unusually active appetite of one of the guests, duly masked and cloaked, who consumed extraordinarily large quantities of the more expensive delicacies and wines. After several minutes of vigorous eating he would leave the buffet and disappear among the throng of dancers. Soon, however, he would be back again with an appetite apparently as strong as ever.

After his fourth visit the head waiter called the attention of the master of ceremonies to the matter. He waited at the buffet until the masked stranger had once more returned. He was again served with a full supply of food and wine, and as he turned away he was politely asked to show his invitation card.

At this some confusion was noticed in his bearing, and the master of ceremonies requested him to remove his mask and cloak. To the astonishment of the servants and the amusement of the guests there was revealed the shame-faced figure of one of the soldiers of the guard on duty in the hall below.

The guardsmen had found a spare domino lying in the hall, and they had been donning it one after the other during the evening, and so were able to go boldly into the ballroom and eat their fill at the buffet unchallenged.

The Grand Duke was so amused at the story that he refused to allow the soldiers to be punished.

HUSBAND LAUDS MME. BLOCH

Woman Who Slew Rival Also Applauded by Feminist Leaders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Mme. Bloch, who shot Mrs. Bridgeman, is rapidly becoming the heroine of the boulevards. Even her husband has been unable to refrain from paying tribute to her. He arrived in Paris to-night from Aix-la-Chapelle, and drove immediately to the Central Police Station, where he was allowed to see his wife. After this interview he made what under the circumstances is a somewhat remarkable declaration.

"All my sympathies are with my wife," he said. "She is a model spouse, an irreproachable mother, and a dramatic author of talent, whose début in literature four years ago excited general attention. She is also younger than my friend, Mrs. Bridgeman, and not less handsome."

Innumerable letters and telegrams are arriving at the home of Mme. Bloch congratulating her on her action in shooting her rival. One says: "Bravo, dear friend." Another said: "You have done well." Another wrote: "I would have done the same."

The persons who sign these are well known personalities in the feminist world.

BORDEN FOR AN EMPIRE NAVY.

But Wants an Imperial Parliament to Handle All Matters.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, has, during his visit here, made his position clear on the subject of the naval assistance that Canada is to offer the mother country. He told the British Cabinet that Canada was prepared to assist Great Britain to maintain her naval supremacy, but when she did so she wanted to be consulted as to the way the money was spent.

Mr. Borden says the matter will not be finally settled until after his return to Canada, and he has had an opportunity of consulting with the full Cabinet.

Mr. Borden is not communicative as to what Canada is prepared to do, but is firm in reiterating that whatever Canada does, she must be consulted about the expenditure of her money.

Mr. Borden has expressed himself strongly as in favor of a real imperial Parliament, representative of the whole empire, which shall deal with all matters of interest to the empire, including foreign relations and the defense of the whole and each part.

FRIEND MEETS MISS DANBY.

Missing Mount Vernon Girl Weeps, but Refuses to Return Home.

Miss Irene Danby, 16 years old, a friend of Miss Snodgrass, who disappeared from her home in Mount Vernon on July 13, two days before Miss Snodgrass went away to kill herself, was seen by one of her friends yesterday afternoon in the waiting room for the trolley line at Bedford Park. The young woman begged Miss Danby to go home, but she shook her head and went out of the waiting room weeping bitterly.

Neither Miss Danby's parents nor Lieutenant of Police George Atwell, who has charge of the search for her, would tell the name of the young woman who saw Miss Danby. The missing girl, according to the friend who saw her, wore a light blue wash dress with a white bow in front. Her father went at once to Bedford Park and sent home word that she had been seen by several persons in Bronx Park and in Bedford Park in the day.

MONTANA TRIP FOR TAFTS.

President's Son and Daughter to Tour on Horseback.

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 2.—Robert Taft and Miss Helen Taft, son and daughter of the President, left Beverly to-night for Minneapolis, Minn., where they will join a party of young people for a three-week horseback trip through Montana.

Accompanying them are Lloyd W. Bowers and Miss Bowers, son and daughter of the late Solicitor General of the United States. In Minneapolis the party will be the guests of Miss Isabel Vincent, a classmate of Miss Taft at Bryn Mawr. Miss Vincent's mother, Mrs. George Vincent, wife of the President of the University of Minnesota, will be the chaperone on the horseback trip.

As Mrs. Taft and her son, Charles, are now with the President at Washington, where they went for the notification exercises, Parramatta, the Presidential Summer home, is deserted, except for the servants.

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M'ADOO IS VICE CHAIRMAN.

His Appointment Is Announced by Chairman McCombs.

Chairman McCombs of the Democratic National Committee announced yesterday that William G. McAdoo had been selected as Vice Chairman of the Campaign Committee. Other Vice Chairmen will be chosen later for organization purposes.

Paul S. Reinsch, Roosevelt Exchange Professor at the University of Berlin, was a caller at the Democratic headquarters yesterday. While an independent in politics, Prof. Reinsch expressed great interest in the nomination of Gov. Wilson. In Europe, he said, great interest is now being taken in the campaign. The personality of Gov. Wilson, he said, was becoming well known in Europe, both on account of his well-known works on government and his official acts as Governor.

KILLED BY HARD-LUCK RUN.

Champion "Jonah" Dies of a Broken Heart Near Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 2.—"Hard Luck Johnnie" Neil died to-day at Derry. Ill fortune broke "Johnnie's" heart.

Several years ago "Johnnie" fell in love. The first night he called on the girl some person fired three bullets into him. He fought death for weeks. Returning from the girl's home another night some one stabbed him four times. Several operations and months in the hospital saved his life.

Then he was operated upon for appendicitis, was struck by a locomotive, and since then had suffered a series of mishaps. Then he brought the girl to Pittsburgh to marry her. Before they got the license she disappeared in a store, taking with her $200 of "Johnnie's" money. She never came back.

DRAG GIRL INTO STOLEN AUTO

Police Looking for Men Who Attacked Servant in Coney Island.

The screams of a girl brought a night watchman from some new buildings nearby, into Thirtieth Street near Surf Avenue, Coney Island, early yesterday morning, and he called the police reserves when a girl whom he found sobbing in the street said two men in an automobile had attacked her and had made off when the watchman came up.

The girl said she was Elizabeth Williams and was 16 years old. Until Thursday she had been employed by a family on Staten Island, who dismissed her when they departed for the country, and, before going to a new family in St. Nicholas Avenue, she had visited Conel Island.

In front of Steeplechase Park two men in an auto had invited her for a ride. She had refused but a block or so further on, where it was dark, they dragged her into the machine and rode to Thirtieth Street. There they dragged her into a deserted street and she said she fought with them for many minutes before her screams were heard.

Both the girl and the watchman had noticed the number of the car and Detectives Busby and Reif found it in front of Henderson's. It stayed there all night apparently deserted. The police learned that it was the property of Morris Morgenson of 751 Union Street. They telephoned to him and he said he had sold the car two weeks ago to the Vanderbilt Garage in Vanderbilt Avenue. There the proprietors said they were glad to hear from the car, as it had been stolen from in front of their place early Thursday evening.

The police are looking for the men who were in the car, guided by the descriptions the girl gave them. She said when the men ran they grabbed her purse in which was $3.50, all the money she had.

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MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS have to announce that the entire edition of the August Number of

HARPERS MAGAZINE

was exhausted within ten days of publication and that they are no longer able to supply the demand.

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STEEL REPORT BLAMES MORGAN

Calls 1907 Panic Artificial and Says Roosevelt Aided Corporation.

PERMITTED TENNESSEE DEAL

National Tube Stock, It Says, Was Not Only Watered, but Deluged.

LABOR POLICY CRITICISED

Enormous Earnings Traced to Control of Ore Reserves and Common Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The long-heralded and somewhat belated report of the Stanley Committee, which investigated the affairs of the United States Steel Corporation, was submitted to the House to-day.

All the Democratic members of the committee sign the Stanley report, but Representative Martin W. Littleton dissents as to the recommendation of his colleagues for legislation placing the burden of proof upon the parties in any anti-trust proceeding who raise the question of reasonableness of the alleged restraint of trade.

Three dissenting reports were filed by Representatives Young, Gardner, Danforth, and Sterling, Republican members of the committee. The recommendations of both the Republican and minority reports as to legislation have been previously given in detail in THE TIMES.

The Stanley report is divided into chapters dealing with the control of the output of subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation, the Gary dinners, the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the capitalization by the Steel Corporation of its merger value, causes and conditions leading to the organization of the Steel Corporation, and the political activities of the Steel Corporation.

The majority report condemns Col. Roosevelt for his refusal to interfere with the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and contends that there was no discretion lodged in him under the Sherman law under which he could refuse to act in that matter.

The facts as seen through the glasses of Representative Young, in the principal minority report of the Republicans, join issue directly with the Democratic conclusions on this point. He takes the position that if Col. Roosevelt had refused to act as he did at that time there would have been one of the most disastrous panics of modern times. The Republican view is that Col. Roosevelt acted within the scope of his powers, and that he was actuated by the highest of patriotic motives.

Findings of Majority.

In summing up its conclusions the majority report says:

"The control of corporations by the Federal Government, as recommended by Mr. Carnegie, Judge Gary, and others, is not approved. Whatever may be the evil results of the elimination of competition from the steel business, it does not justify such a remedy and could not be cured by it. Such a control, semi-socialistic in its nature, is beyond the power vested by the Constitution in the Federal Congress.

"The abuses mentioned in this report can in a great measure be remedied by giving to the operations of the United States Steel Corporation and other like corporations the widest publicity, and by the strict enforcement of laws specifically inhibiting the employment of cunning devices by which an unfair advantage over competitors is secured.

"The Bureau of Corporations possesses the authority to thoroughly investigate the internal affairs of industrial concerns doing an inter-State business. Had the character of the Steel Corporation and the nature and extent of its operations been known to the people and to the President of the United States at the time of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, it is highly improbable that the Chief Executive would in twenty minutes have given his consent to a merger fraught with infinite injury to the steel industry and to the public alike.

Bureau Reports Recommended.

"The Commissioner of Corporations should be required to report to Congress as well as to the President of the United States, at such times and upon such conditions as it may prescribe, and the law creating this bureau should be so amended as to make such reports mandatory upon the Commissioner of Corporations.

"The enormous earnings of the Steel Corporation are due not to a degree of integration of efficiency not possessed by its competitors, but to the ownership of ore reserves out of all proportion to its output or requirements and to the control and operation of common carriers, divisions of rates, and the liberal allowances obtained from other concerns through inequitable and inordinate terminal allowances. The business of production and transportation should be absolutely separate and distinct, and no industrial concern should be permitted to own or operate an inter-State carrier.

"The Attorney General of the United States and his subordinates should not be permitted to exercise an absolute discretion as to the institution or proceedings under the act of July 1, 1890, known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act, or other acts prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade. The parties injuriously affected by such combinations should have access to the courts and the benefit of adequate and sufficient remedies for wrongs inflicted by such combinations."

Bills to be Presented.

The legislation recommended by the majority consists of three bills. One of them, commonly known as the Brandeis bill, is designed to give an injured party the right to institute suit to prevent the organization of a combination in restraint of trade. This bill also transfers the burden of proof to the defendant corporation to show that it is a combination within "reasonable restraint of trade." The bill recommended by the committee has long been pending before Congress, having been introduced by Senator La Follette and Representative Lenroot.

Another bill would provide that "no person who is engaged as an individual or as a member of a partnership, or as a Director or other officer, or an employe of a corporation, in the business, in whole or in part, of manufacturing or selling railroad cars or locomotives or railroad rails or structural steel, or mining and selling coal shall act as a Director or other officer or employe of any railroad company which conducts an inter-State commerce business."

The third bill is intended to hit at the system of interlocking directorates and would separate industrial from railroad business.

History of the Inquiry.

The Steel Trust Investigating Committee was authorized to begin its work on May 4, 1911. Since that date it has heard many witnesses and made many trips of inspection and investigation. Among the witnesses heard have been most of the great American financiers with the exception of J. Pierpont Morgan. Andrew Carnegie, E. H. Gary, George W. Perkins, James J. Hill, and the late John W. Gates and others prominent in the railway and steel world were heard at length. The committee took thousands of pages of testimony and spent many thousands of dollars.

During the progress of the hearings a difference of opinion between the Chairman, A. O. Stanley of Kentucky, and Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, caused a near fist fight, and at one stage of the proceedings George W. Perkins of New York was threatened with a jail sentence for declining to answer a question as to his contributions to the Republican campaign of 1908. Later the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Stanley, withdrew the question.

The effort of the committee to master the moves of the financiers who conceived and organized the Steel Corporation resulted in a maze of figures which showed enormous profits to those who were interested.

Deluge of Watered Stock.

Speaking of watered stocks the majority comment is:

"In some instances stocks were not 'watered' in the ordinary acceptance of that term; they were literally deluged. The cost of constructing or reproducing the several plants constituting the combine was inconsequential as compared with the value of this new device for enjoying with immunity an old and hitherto forbidden privilege—an absolute monopoly in a valuable and necessary article of commerce."

From Julian Kennedy, an engineer, the committee traced the development of the National Tube Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, by J. Pierpont Morgan. He told the committee that he investigated the condition of the tube trade and found that the "acual value of these plants did not exceed $19,000,000, and that the owners were demoralized and disheartened." The committee comments on this situation as follows:

"Undismayed by this dismal prospect, J. P. Morgan & Co., with an amazing audacity, launched this new $19,000,000 monopoly on its course with a total capitalization of $80,000,000, and received as compensation securities of this concern aggregating $20,000,000."

Purpose of Gary Dinner.

Representative Beall of Texas, made a study of the Gary dinners' influences on the steel trade. He wrote that portion of the report which deals with them. His comment on them follows:

"Accepting the dinner of January, 1911, as fairly typical of the rest and the things said and done there as fairly representative of the things said and done at the others, we think the conclusion is irresistible that the Gary dinners were instituted as a means of conveying to the entire steel and iron industry information as to what the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation was upon the question of output and prices and of impressing upon all engaged in the industry that it was the part of wisdom and prudence to govern themselves accordingly.

"We further believe that by this means prices were maintained, output restricted, territory divided, competition stifled, and trade restrained, just as certainly, just as effectively, and just as unlawfully as had been done under the discarded pooling agreements of former years."

Representative McGillicuddy, who studied the labor condition in the steel mills found that the corporation was opposed to organized labor and preferred foreign labor.

"The result," he says, "is that about 80 per cent. of the unskilled laborers in the steel and iron business are foreigners of these classes. With the benefit of a skilled American foreman such a crew can work out results in unskilled labor production. The profits of this system of labor employment go to the Steel Corporation, while the displaced American workman shifted as best he could."

In discussing the ownership of railroads and steamship lines by the Steel Corporation, the report says:

"There is no question that public interest requires a segregation of railroads and the Steel Corporation. The control of such public agencies by an industrial corporation carries with it, in addition to the advantages which this record discloses, possibilities of even greater abuses."

Say Panic Was Artificial.

The part that the United States Steel, the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company, President Roosevelt and Wall Street financiers played in the panic of 1907 are covered in the report and the insinuation is made that the panic was an artificial one, designed for the benefit of the Steel Corporation.

In its comment the committee says:

"How a panic which had persistently resisted the combined efforts of the Federal Government and John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan & Co., and remained in unabated fury after Morgan and Rockefeller had turned loose $60,000,000 and the Federal Treasury $25,000,000 more should suddenly be stilled by this manipulation of Grant B. Schley's loans has not been explained either by Mr. Roosevelt or by any other witness. Yet it is urgently maintained that the panic continued prior to this magical scoop of securities and that the instant the Steel Corporation acquired the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's stock it subsided instantly and permanently."

The committee reports that on Oct. 26, 1907, President Roosevelt issued a statement congratulating Secretary Cortelyou and the business men who headed off the panic. The committee says of this:

Laid at Roosevelt's Door.

"Up until the time of this interview the Steel Corporation owed its success and its permanency to the power and the skill of the financiers who had created and the iron masters who had directed its operations. Since that time its dominance has been due in no small measure to the sudden, ill-considered, and arbitrary flat of the Chief Executive.

"The President's refusal to interfere was an absolute warrant to proceed. A suggestion from him to the Attorney General was equivalent to a command; and upon a refusal of the Attorney General to act, the corporation was immune. This is admitted by Col. Roosevelt, and he unhesitatingly assumes full responsibility in the matter."

The report occupies more than 200 pages and much of it is criticism of the methods of the trusts. Andrew Carnegie's steel making methods and his desire to extend his business are held out as the motives which compelled J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates to organize the Steel Trust.

Sterling Disagrees with Committee.

Represetnative Sterling of Illinois, a Republican member of the House Committee of Inquiry into the United States Steel Corporation, disagreed with his colleagues on the committee, and submitted the following to the House:

"I heartily favor Governmental regulation of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce. The first step in this direction is legislation providing for Federal incorporation. Such legislation should limit the capitalization to the actual value of the corporate property, and thus eliminate from the commerce of the country that abominable fiction of value commonly termed 'watered stock.'

"The extent to which fictitious values have been created by overcapitalization of corporate property has shaken public confidence in corporate securities and made the public mind distrustful of large business enterprises.

"I do not concur in the views of the minority that the true remedy for industrial evils does not lie in the dissolution of the industrial trusts. I am of the opinion that the dissolution of the great industrial combinations into their integral parts would do much to restore trade to a natural and healthy condition and inspire confidence of the people in the business situation and revive commercial prosperity."

STUDYING HOLES IN CHEESE.

Government Scientists Hope to Learn How to Make Them Artificially.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—What makes the holes in cheese? The whiskey, beer, and hen problems, over which the Government's learned scientists have studied, argued, and almost fought, have been laid aside for research into the causes of the little winding tunnels that penetrate a Swiss cheese.

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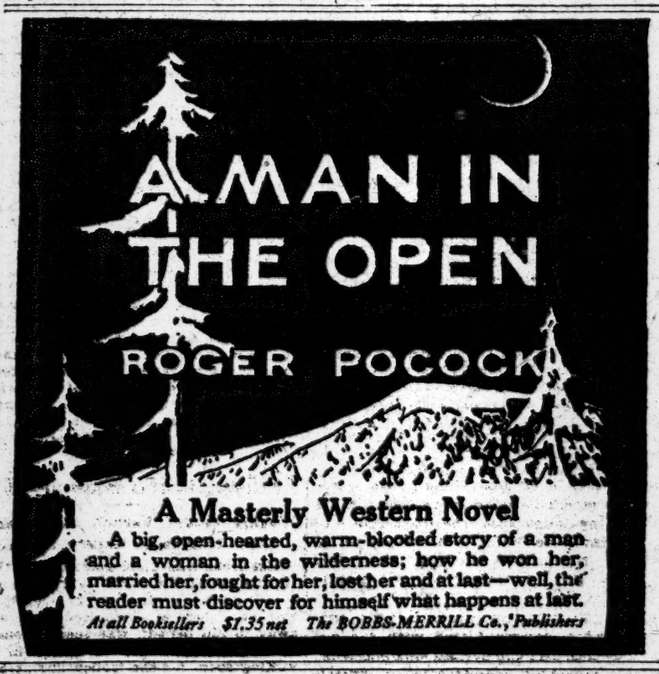
Carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen, and some of the other imps of chemistry have to do with making the holes and the professors with the retorts and blow pipes hope to find a way so every little cheese may have some channels all its own.



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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 3, 1912.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE SUFFICIENT AS IT STANDS.

The Monroe Doctrine, like the Anti-Trust act, needs no amendment or extension of its scope. As the doctrine was declared in 1823 by President MONROE, it is perfectly applicable to any case that may arise, at Magdalena Bay or elsewhere, under Senator LODGE'S hypothesis of the transformation of a shore front commercial property in a private corporation's hands into a naval base established by a foreign Government. Even if we admit that such attempts to gain on this soil a foothold for a military or naval base may have been made, it is our judgment that the body of the doctrine, as set forth in President MONROE'S message, from which we have never departed, but which we have consistently upheld, is, without any amendment whatever, entirely adequate for our protection.

President CLEVELAND, in his Venezuela message, said of the Monroe Doctrine:

> It was intended to apply to every stage of our National life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the Balance of Power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the European Governments of the Old World, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is the observance of the Monroe Doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government.

Senator LODGE'S resolution, which passed the Senate yesterday, declares that we could not see without grave concern the possession of any harbor or other place on this continent, suitable for military or naval purposes, "by any corporation or association "which has such a relation to another "Government, not American, as to give "that Government practical power of "control for national purposes." The Monroe Doctrine as it stands is plainly applicable to any case of that nature which may arise, and which we may deem to be a menace to the safety of our communication by the Panama Canal or otherwise, or to our general peace and safety. President MONROE'S message asserted the principle "that "the American continents, by the free "and independent condition they have "shown and maintained, are henceforth "not to be considered as subjects for "future colonization by any European "Powers." But the comprehensive scope of the doctrine as originally proclaimed may be best understood from the following passage:

> We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the Governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

It is of universal knowledge, of course, that, though President MONROE used the word European, the doctrine is not limited in its application to interference by European Powers. But establishment of a naval or military base upon any portion of this continent would so unmistakably involve the power of oppressing and controlling the destiny of the Nation whose territory was occupied, and of imperiling the peace of the United States, that the purpose of such acquisition would be much too plain for denials or evasive explanations. We have served warrant not only against specific injuries to our sister nations on this continent, but against attempts to "control in any other manner their destiny." That seems to us to include every act which, by conveying the menace of oppression or control against any American Republic, might threaten our peace and safety.

The principle that we are to be the judge of invasions of the Monroe Doctrine is as well established as the doctrine itself. That doctrine is the public system of this continent, as the European Concert is the public system of Europe. We call it the Monroe Doctrine because MONROE first formulated these principles in an official document. The English are fond of saying that CANNING was its inventor. In truth, it is neither MONROE'S nor CANNING'S, it is the American doctrine. It was in the air decades before MONROE, after taking counsel with JEFFERSON and with MADISON, and with his Cabinet, made the first public proclamation of the principle laid down in JEFFERSON'S letter to SHORT in 1801, that the solid foundations of our safety would be laid when it was established that no European cannon shot could be heard this side the midline of the Atlantic, and no American cannon shot on the further side. The doctrine, as Mr. CLEVELAND said, "was intended to "be applied to every stage of our Na-"tional life." It is best as it stands. Many times resolutions giving statutory form to MONROE'S declaration have been introduced, and sometimes passed, in one house or the other of Congress. They have never been enacted. The statutory form would have its disadvantages, because it would have its limitations. The principle can never be made clearer than MONROE made it. The application is a matter for the judgment of our Government when occasions arise.

YOUNG FARMERS TO THE FORE.

After he had talked with the Democratic nominee at Sea Girt on Wednesday, Congressman REDFIELD reported that Gov. WILSON was "deeply inter-"ested in scientific training of young "men in farming." President TAFT in his speech of acceptance emphasized the same matter. He said:

> The necessity for stimulating greater production of foodstuffs per acre becomes imperative as the vacant lands available for the extension of acreage are filling up, and the supply of foodstuffs, as compared with the demand, is growing less each year.

Both Presidential candidates are alive to this issue and its vital relation to the excessive cost of living. There are really two big questions involved, the other being that of the expansion of the railroad systems to accommodate agricultural growth. The young and scientific farmers who are to come into possession of the land well know that to be successful they must supplement their staple crops with vegetables, fruits, and poultry. That means that their farms must lie within five miles of a railroad.

The best tillable lands along the railroads are already under cultivation. But a journey through the rural districts of the country lying a few miles distant from the railroads would show millions of acres of rich, arable lands, unworked because of the lack of transportation. Business methods must be introduced upon the farms, and with them young blood and brains. The railroads must be regulated. But they must also be encouraged to extend their lines.

THE FIVE STANLEY REPORTS.

The Stanley Committee has made five out of a possible nine reports, and probably has scored a best on record for disagreement by any Congressional committee. When it is added that the members speak of the "misrepresentations" made by each other it would seem that the last reason for anybody else taking a more favorable view of the efforts of these quarreling statesmen disappears. However, there are about four hundred pages which it is safe to say the wealthy malefactors will never read. There is a tedious lack of novelty about findings that the Steel Trust was overcapitalized, that its profits were excessive, and that a President of politics opposed to those of the majority allowed it to strengthen itself during the panic of five years ago. It is unnecessary to say anything about the denunciation of President ROOSEVELT. That is pure politics, and the members of the committee may be wished much joy from the relief to their feelings.

The remarks of the various fragments of the committee upon the question of regulating prices, and profits, and issues of stock betray a hopeless fog about the functions of markets and the relations of security prices to commodity prices. It requires infinite patience to deal with the persistent idea that overcapitalization gives power of extortion, and that excessive profits are the measure of extortion. The price of the Steel Trust's products is fixed in the iron market, not in Wall Street. The price of the trust's shares reflects the condition of the iron market, it is true, but depends also on all the influences which make the money market, such as crops, international trade, the general conditions of all business, and countless other considerations. Inasmuch as the trust's shares have ranged all the way between ten and nearly par, it follows that the water has been squeezed out by devices infinitely more powerful and delicate than any the committee could imagine. This influence works all day, every business day, and its action cannot be escaped. Whoever wishes can estimate for himself the amount of water in the trust's shares, and can contribute his mite toward correcting any error in the estimates of others. The effect of the interaction of all the varying forces is to cause in the market a constant revaluation of the capital of the trust, by a process under the observation of all. A Government bureau could not do the work so well, and could do it at all only at rare intervals. However correct the capitalization by operation of any law whatever at any given moment, the movement of markets would make it wrong forthwith. Anything like fixity of capitalization is impossible so long as prices move, and nothing can prevent prices moving.

The committee finds, and nobody will deny, that the trust's profits are large, and are made so by its facilities. But profits made by fair trade are a public benefit, and the trust is as fair a trader as any country could wish. It is not shown that the trust was guilty of extortion or unfair competition. In fact, there is no complaint of the trust which is not political in nature. To restrict facilities of production would lessen profits, indeed, but would tend to raise prices. The capacity of the trust for economical production has moderated prices repeatedly, and its strength has enabled it to abstain from cutthroat competition. It is operated by human intelligence, and therefore is not above fault or criticism, but its influence has tended for good, and its crippling would be unfortunate. Especially is this true regarding price movements. The Stanley Committee was appointed because iron prices were high, and before the committee could act they fell by ordinary causes. The Stanley Committee reports, and forthwith prices rise just when they ought to be falling, if the committee's existence is of any consequence. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the committee has or will have the slightest effect on the course of events. There is no reason why it ought to have.

THE SPEAKER'S "GROUCH."

One of the correspondents at Sea Girt reports that "Speaker CLARK cre-"ated anything but a favorable im-"pression on his two visits here, his "grouch being so perceptible that some "of the Wilson men heatedly asserted "that his days as Speaker were soon "to end, and that OSCAR W. UNDER-"WOOD would be the next Speaker, with "A. MITCHELL PALMER of Pennsyl-"vania as floor leader." But Speaker CLARK must be taken for what he is—a Democrat through and through, a Democrat with a "grouch"—whatever that is—it may be, but a Democrat who goes with his party. Doubtless, the Candidate understands the Speaker fully; there is no cause for hard feeling between them, certainly, however the Speaker may feel toward some of the people who forsook him when he was in sight of the Promised Land.

He has written a most urgent appeal to his people in Missouri to "come up to the scratch" and to vote for WILSON even as they would have voted for him. The trouble with the Speaker is that he looks as though he were cherishing a "grouch" when he is not at all. It is only his manner that deceives, not his conduct.

THE COLONEL'S COLOR LINE.

It is announced in the Colonel's letter to JULIAN HARRIS that there will not be a negro delegate from the Southern States in the Bull Moose Convention at Chicago, the fiat having gone forth, under the Great Seal of the party that knows no brother, that the rotten borough delegates shall have no part in this second Emancipation Movement. What Mr. LINCOLN would say about this can be imagined but not expressed; but the Reincarnated should have pondered long and seriously before determining thus to cut up by the roots the men who have been so loyal and useful to him all these years, and who were watered and attended to so carefully by MCHARG in his recent wanderings in the South. Of course, MCHARG has had nothing to do with this latest ukase, so that he will be absolved by his colored friends in the South of any disposition to count them only when they would come. He is entitled at least to credit for playing the game straighter than that, and even the head of the Bull Moose herd should revise his proclamation to the extent of noting exceptions in the case of the colored delegates who, in his behalf, went as far as they could go at the Republican Convention to disregard their instructions.

None of the Southern States will be affected by the Colonel's resolution in this matter—"in vain is the net spread, in the sight of any bird." The white people down South cannot be caught in this way, and particularly when they have observed how the delegates from the rotten borough States, as they are now called, have been manipulated in times past for the Colonel and how his emissaries sought to manipulate them in his interest when ORMSBY MCHARG was in the field seeking whom he might separate from the main camp. Another reason why neither the white people nor the colored folks will be deceived by this latest manoeuvre is the announcement that "from the Northern States" there will be more negro delegates in the Bull Moose Convention than ever before figured in a National convention. This ought to make the Northern negroes somewhat suspicious of the good faith of their would-be leader and master. We are told that the lily-white faction is to have its way in the South, where nine-tenths of the negroes live and labor, which is to say that only in the North, where the negroes hold in some States something like the balance of power, are they to be recognized as having any part or lot in the affairs of the Bull Moose Party, a party whose foundations are established in justice to all men.

In all this confusion of races and sections, where, oh, where, does BOOKER WASHINGTON—who was regarded as the chief adviser of Mr. ROOSEVELT when he was President in matters affecting the distribution of Federal patronage in the South—come in? What is to become of the negro preachers of the South who fairly "hanted" the White House when Mr. ROOSEVELT was there with their demands for equal rights and fair play in the allotment of the offices? How can it be explained to these faithful ones that the rule of conduct which was established for their guidance when Mr. ROOSEVELT was rounding them up for Mr. TAFT in 1908 should be abrogated now because Mr. TAFT rounded them up for himself and Mr. ROOSEVELT'S former party? At least, it should be said that the negro delegates in the regular Republican Convention who showed a pliable disposition toward the Bull Moose while he was yet a Republican are entitled to good and regular standing among the Bull Moose people. What if they did not "stay bought"? What if the available funds were not sufficient to buy all the Southern delegates? The fact, or the report, that some of their number "listened to reason" at Chicago early in June should entitle them to another chance in August.

TENNESSEE'S GOVERNORSHIP.

BENTON MCMILLIN has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of Tennessee, and received at the primaries more votes than all the other four candidates who were running against him, beating his principal opponent, Mr. PRESTON of Chattanooga, by fifteen thousand plurality. Mr. MCMILLIN was a member of Congress for nineteen years, resigning his seat in the Fifty-fifth Congress to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee in 1899. He served as Governor two terms, retiring from office in 1903, since which time he has been "a statesman without a job," though willing to respond to the call of the people for his services. He was effective as a Congressman, and made a good Governor.

He will probably be elected in November, as it is announced that the Bull Moose people will put a candidate in the field, which will divide the Republican vote, a vote which has never won in Tennessee except when there were unfortunate divisions among the Democrats. Politics is taken very seriously in Tennessee, as the grave of CARMACK at Columbia will attest; but it is hoped that under MCMILLIN'S conservative administration the party will be brought together again in peace and harmony. Nothing has been gained for the cause of good government by the murder of CARMACK.

If the bugs infesting the trees in Central Park are not very careful, some of them will be caught. Yesterday three men and a machine were spraying the trees in Eighth Avenue at Seventy-third Street, and if the Mayor and the Police Department and the Park Commissioner do not interfere it is almost certain that some of the foliage will be saved.

What will the decision of Justices PITNEY and VAN DEVANTER profit Gov. STUBBS and the rest of the Bull Moose herd in Kansas, however, if the full Supreme Court bench shall determine that the Roosevelt candidates for Presidential Electors have no right to run on the Republican ticket? One of the stories is that the lawyers who have had the case in hand say that it is possible that the circumstances may be such that Kansas will have no representation in the Electoral College, which would not be an altogether unmixed blessing. This country was electing Presidents, and very good Presidents at that, as Presidents ran in those days, before Kansas was admitted to the Union.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Hobble Skirts" and the Silk Trade's Losses.

The mere fact, of course, that women's skirts have been shaped to their figures explains largely the recent consternation in the silk trade, since fewer yards of cloth are needed in making up the apparel and the silk underskirt has been quite eliminated. The American Silk Journal declares that the statement that 50 per cent. less cloth is needed "is hardly an exaggeration." But it believes that panic and ignorance have forced the wholesale price of silk down below the cost of manufacture.

The mills did not reduce their output. Instead, their sales agents cut prices—"cut, and cut, again and again"—permitting the buyers for retail houses to "dominate and to trample on the market." As a result, the retailers are selling more silks than ever before, and basement bargain counters have reaped great profits. Now the silk men are taking thought about the situation. They denounce as an evil the supposed necessity of carrying stock by the mills. Too many widths are demanded; the color requirements change in a kaleidoscopic manner; while buyers narrow their demand to a few fabrics, with a resultant cut-throat competition in these lines among the makers. The mill men will eventually take care of themselves. Meanwhile, the feminine wearers of silks are finding great bargains.

What Aviation Most Needs.

Two articles appearing in the current Bulletin of the Aero Club of America, one contributed by President MACLAURIN of Boston "Tech," the other by the late Prof. A. LAWRENCE ROTCH, lay stress upon the fact that the so-called aviation schools of this country are merely schools for chauffeurs—they can do nothing in the way of improving the stability of aeroplanes, though much was done by the pioneers, LILIENTHAL, MAXIM, LANGLEY, and the WRIGHTS, by means of experimental laboratories, artificial wind tunnels, and whirling tables. Dr. MACLAURIN believes that a science of aerial engineering in the department of mechanical engineering is to be evolved, just as the great department of electrical engineering grew up as an adjunct of the department of physics.

Europe boasts several scientific establishments for the study of aeronautics. There is the Aeronautical Institute of the University of Paris at Saint Cyr, privately endowed; the Aero-dynamical Laboratory at Goettingen, Germany; the Institute of Koutchino, which is a part of the University of Moscow; the Central Establishment for Military Aeronautics near Paris, and the National Physical Laboratory, with an aero-dynamical department, at Bushy Park, near London. Besides these, instruction in aeronautics is given in many technical schools and universities abroad. Prof. ROTCH says that in the United States aeronautical laboratories are "almost absolutely lacking to-day."

There is already a demand for collegiate instruction from young men who wish to make aerial engineering their profession. Regular courses could be given, based on the European curriculum, by the American technological schools. But laboratories are needed, first of all, publicly or privately endowed, to carry on the epochal works of LILIENTHAL, LANGLEY, and the WRIGHTS. If a private donor appears, what better institution could be selected for his benefactions than the Smithsonian, which possesses the Langley workshops and special library?

New York's End of Palisades Park.

Gov. WILSON of New Jersey, we are informed, has spared time from the Presidential canvass to withhold the appointment of a successor to Commissioner ABRAM DE RONDE of the Inter-State Palisades Park Board until he can find out why the driveway connecting with the new Harriman Park in this State is not to extend, as President GEORGE W. PERKINS intimated to the Governors of New York and New Jersey on Sept. 27, 1909, between the face of the Palisades and the Hudson, the entire length of "this fourteen-mile strip." A piece of private property, which the commission is empowered to condemn, blocks the way.

Gov. WILSON has been reminded that Mr. ROOSEVELT, when Governor of this State, rejected the appeal of the owner of this property that it be excluded from the tract to be condemned for park purposes. When Mr. PERKINS, Mr. ROOSEVELT'S sponsor in the Bull Moose Party, interested himself in the plan of building the Hudson-Fulton Boulevard, in 1901, he said:

> There should be a driveway the entire length of the base of the cliffs, from Fort Lee to Piermont. * * * The surveys and sketches which the commission has made in this connection show that a driveway of this kind could be built, that, for picturesqueness, could scarcely be equaled anywhere in the world.

The official map of the commission, sent to Gov. HUGHES when the Legislature was asked to extend the Inter-State Palisades Park to include the proposed Harriman Park, indicates the driveway as leading the entire length of the river front in New York. Now Gov. DIX has designated Mr. DE RONDE, who assented to the discrimination in a private interest, to succeed himself, although he is a New Jersey Commissioner. Gov. WILSON has not confirmed this irregular designation, and he is searching the official publications of the commission to find a statement explaining the unwarranted termination of the park drive at the New York State line. A memorial addressed to him by CHARLES O'CONNOR HENNESSY, Assemblyman in New Jersey's Palisades district, recounts the history of the case.

Mr. Asquith Was in Great Danger.

The letter from ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, which we printed yesterday, explaining and minimizing the stone-throwings and hatchetings by the London suffragettes, was unfortunate in one particular—it shed no light on that complex question: Can a woman hit what she aims at? Dispelling the myth that Lady CONSTANCE LYTTON wielded a hatchet, and adding that she is sweet and kind, that in her own family Lady CONSTANCE is known as "Angel CON," Mrs. BLACKWELL goes on to say:

> Lady CONSTANCE threw a stone at the automobile in which a Cabinet Minister was riding, aiming it carefully so as to hit the car, not its inmates.

This is more serious than we had supposed. It was Mrs. BRAILSFORD, "Angel CON'S" companion in the gentle expedition, who chose a hatchet, or a meat chopper; Mrs. BRAILSFORD "would not "throw a stone, because she was uncer-"tain of her aim, and feared she might "hurt somebody." Perhaps if both ladies had selected stones, aiming them carefully, not at his car, but at Mr. ASQUITH'S head, the cable dispatches would not have reported that the British Minister suffered personal injuries by the assault. If Lady CONSTANCE hit the car she must have aimed at the Cabinet Minister.

"Blind Tiger's" Texan Ancestors.

It is not at all surprising that Prof. SULL, the anthropologist of Yale University, should have found the bones of all sorts of prehistoric animals in Texas, and particularly the bones of sabre-toothed tigers. These discoveries were made in the valley south of Plainview, and the animals are said to have lived and flourished ten or twenty million years ago. There are evidences of tigers still existing in Texas, but they are of the blind tiger order and frequent the arid districts.

A BUSINESS KALEIDOSCOPE.

News Reader Gleans "Human Interest" from The Times Want Columns.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I comment upon one of the features of your excellent publication, not from the point of view of the business man, but from that of a reader of news? Your Want Department is to me a curious but live, up-to-date part of your daily output of news. I read it as carefully as I read your cable dispatches and your political bulletins. I find in it a unique opportunity to watch the interplay of the forces of supply and demand, illustrated in the concrete instances of the employer who seeks services and the worker who offers them, the man with something to sell and the man with the definite desire to buy. One gains a glimpse of the great shifting fabric of which our everyday life is made up, and with it a bird's-eye view of the hundreds of individual problems that are seeking solution. "Human interest," that staple ingredient of the daily news, is not confined to the first pages of our newspapers; I find suggested in the want columns, sketches from the lives of many people that have a compelling interest.

I ground my interest on the conviction that this particular department of THE TIMES is genuine, that it reflects that same care which is maintained in the publication of news. I have become familiar with the next to the last page of THE TIMES, and I believe that it honestly represents along its particular lines, the demands and needs of honest workers, and there are many business men and women who would bear me out in this statement.

APPRECIATIVE READER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1912.

Not In the Tropics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stephen Bylngton cites the case of the South African Boers as proof that the white man does not necessarily deteriorate in the tropics. Will Mr. Bylngton kindly state how much of the Transvaal and Orange Free State (now part of the South African Union) lies within the tropics? WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

Dalhousie, N. B., July 30, 1912.

NO DOUBT WHERE WILSON STANDS ON THE TARIFF

For Gradual Reduction, Knowing That Sudden Destruction of Protection Would Work Harm.

There can be no misunderstanding of Woodrow Wilson's position on the tariff question. He has spoken with no uncertain sound on this issue, not as one beating the air, but with a full appreciation of the enormous interests involved and the necessity of following the admirable counsel of Davy Crockett, who was always sure he was right before he went ahead. Gov. Wilson agrees with everybody else, except those who have been brought up on the bottle, that the tariff should be revised, and be revised downward, but he does not think that the system of protection, which it has taken more than a hundred years to build up, can be destroyed in a night without grave injury to the business welfare of the country. He has been talking and preaching about the tariff ever since the day before Christmas last year, when he told The New York World in an authorized interview that "the tariff question is at the heart of every other economic question we have to deal with, and until we have dealt with that properly we can deal with nothing that will be satisfactory and lasting." This did not mean that he had any thought then, or that he has any thought now, of running amuck with the established industries of the country, as he was very careful to explain; for, as he expressed it, "a great system of industry has, as a matter of fact, been built up on the basis of a protective tariff, and the question of statesmanship ahead of us is one of fairness and good judgment. * * * The economic life of the Nation is a very delicate, very sensitive fabric. We are all business men. What affects the business of the country affects all of us. Whatever changes may be made must be made in the interest of all; must be thoughtfully considered and carefully squared with actual circumstances."

About the same time Gov. Wilson expressed his views upon this vital question in a very full and complete manner in an authorized interview published in THE TIMES. He is in favor of "a tariff for revenue only"; he believes that "combinations in restraint of trade will be more difficult when the tariff has been transformed into a revenue measure instead of creating artificial advantages for particular groups of producers"; but he believes also, and very sensibly, that the tariff should be dealt with "with common sense and judgment like the rest. * * * No one who cares for the welfare of the country as a whole can overlook or do intentional disservice to its business men, for they are, in a sense, all of us. The process of tariff revision, like everything else we have to undertake, must be a process of readjustment, not revolutionary, but carried carefully forward upon a definite principle. That principle is a tariff for revenue. The weight and arrangement of the taxes levied under it must be determined, as all taxes should be, by the economic interests of the whole community."

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This does not mean that Gov. Wilson is a protectionist or that he believes in the protective system as a wise or necessary or righteous system. Very far from it. "I have had a lifelong conviction," he told the National Democratic Club in this city last January, "that a very great degree of wrong has been done this country by the way in which the policy of protection has been applied to its affairs." It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us, "an organization of our economic system to our business system which has risen out of a special policy, a special set of circumstances," and with the question as thus emphasized and developed we must deal, not carelessly or indifferently, but with the idea of "getting even" with anybody; but soberly and discreetly. It is not the protection of the so-called "special interests" about which Gov. Wilson is concerned—they will be able, probably, to take care of themselves somehow; but it is in the protection of the least efficient so that there will be "a square deal," with apologies to Gov. Dix for the use of a much-abused phrase, for them, and therefore for all; for the people who look to the law for their chance in this world, and not to the makers of the law, who have been too often representatives of the special interests.

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There is no disposition on the part of the Governor of New Jersey and Democratic candidate for President to "turn revolutionist," to act as a free trader. He wishes that his grandchildren could indulge in free trade, but does not think they can so long as the Federal Government will have bills to pay which must be paid out of indirect taxes; but he holds that the fundamental principle of the Democratic Party is not free trade, but a tariff for revenue, and that "we have got to approach that by such avenues, by such stages, and at such a pace as will be consistent with the stability and safety of the business of the country. * * * Feeling our way prudently here and there, not like doctrinaries, but like practical and prudent men, we can by prudent stages bring this tariff down to our children on a proper tariff basis." There is nothing "revolutionary" in that, nothing to "alarm" the most flourishing of our industries, nothing to make the judicious grieve or the faint-hearted to lose hope; only the careful and well-thought-out opinions of the man who is a candidate for the suffrages of the people on a direct issue of government for the many or the few. It is not to be expected that Gov. Wilson should know all about schedules and percentages and rates and the other mysteries of tariff making; but he has had the benefit of much wise counsel from Congressman William C. Redfield, who knows a thing or two about the tariff in a practical as well as a theoretical way. In his speech to the Democratic Club the Governor said: "I primed myself on Mr. Redfield's speeches. If he recognizes these points he must forgive me. I really thought of some of them myself. I leave it to him to pick out which are his." It must not be understood, however, from that very pleasant way of acknowledging his indebtedness to Mr. Redfield that Gov. Wilson is, except on occasions where proper credit is given, responsible for all the points that Mr. Redfield makes. They simply think alike, as so many other men think with them, that the tariff should be revised, but revised with common sense and good judgment.

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In an address at Nashville, Tenn., last February, Gov. Wilson made it very clear that he does not regard the tariff as a sacred thing to be handled only by the high priests in the temple it has builded in this country, but that it is an economic question to be dealt with within "the rule of reason," and as the necessities of the country demand. "The only thing I want to know," he said, "is which duty and how much of a duty is serviceable to the country. That is all I want to know. I don't care a rap about the doctrine of protection. It isn't a scientific doctrine; neither is the doctrine of free trade. But the administration of the government of a Nation is a very practical thing, and we intend to do, without any feeling of regret or piety of any kind, that which it is necessary to do for the promotion of the prosperity of the United States. That is all. * * * I am interested in nothing so much as releasing the energy of the country. * * * The false radical pulls up roots to see if the thing is growing; the true radical goes down to the roots to see that the soil is wholesome and that the tap-root is getting the pure nutriment that ought to come from the soil. That is the kind of radicalism I believe in—recultivation, thence reformation of the whole process."

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In still another notable address, this time to the Economic Club in New York, Gov. Wilson spoke with great plainness but without suggesting any radical method of dealing with the economic issues in which the country is so vitally concerned. In his opinion "Government cannot take its hands off of business. Government must regulate business, because that is the foundation of every other relationship, particularly of the political relationship. * * * The whole problem of politics is to get together. * * * The problem of politics is co-operation. * * * Every business question in this country comes back to the question of the tariff." Gov. Wilson has already spoken freely, spoken earnestly, and spoken wisely upon the tariff question, which is not to be ripped open without a careful "exploratory operation," as the surgeons would say, to find out exactly where the knife should be put in without endangering the life of the patient.

J. C. H.

DELAY IN TITANIC SUITS.

Victims' Relatives Should Start Actions Promptly, Says Lawyer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the article in to-day's TIMES on the Titanic claims. The article, it seems to me, is misleading in at least one respect, and may, if it is relied upon by the relatives of the Titanic victims, deprive them of their rights in the premises.

You say: "It is understood that the White Star Line will not fight every action if the four suits now pending against the company are decided against it. The decisions will probably be used as a basis on which to settle similar cases without the cost of taking them to the courts."

Now, the legal situation, as I find it after careful study, is as follows: The right of action by the relatives of any victim for causing death by negligence exists only by virtue of statute. At common law, the right of action to recover damages for injuries resulting from negligence dies with the person; but statutes have been passed both in England and in most of the States of this country, including New York, giving a right of action to certain relatives of the deceased. In England the statute giving such right of action is known as Lord Campbell's act, and was passed in 1846, being entitled "An act for compensating the families of persons killed by accident," and this statute provides "and that every such action shall be commenced within twelve calendar months after the death of such deceased person."

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the matter of La Bourgogne, decided that the right to recover damages, in cases similar to the one under discussion, is such as is only given by the law of the country to which the vessel belonged, and the courts of this State recognize that law, and such action may be brought here.

It took almost ten years before the La Bourgogne case was reached and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. There certainly is every reason to believe that no Titanic case can be tried, appealed, and finally appealed and decided by the United States Supreme Court in twelve months. Therefore, if any relatives of any victim should, before bringing suit, simply await the result of a test case, they would fall into a trap from which they could not extricate themselves.

Under Lord Campbell's act, the suit must be started within twelve months, and it would be extremely dangerous for any person who has a claim against the White Star Line to await the result of the four suits now pending against the company, in the hope that the company will settle all claims for loss of life on the basis of the decisions in the four cases if they are finally decided against the White Star Line.

ISAAC SARGENT.

New York, Aug. 1, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be hoped that none of the widows and orphans of the Titanic victims will be misled by the statement in this morning's TIMES purporting to be the opinion of a lawyer representing interests adverse to those of the White Star Line. According to the report this lawyer is "a member of a firm of lawyers who handle many actions brought by passengers against the big steamship companies."

While this description may be technically correct, the disingenuous attempt to cast doubt upon the White Star Line's liability for the death claims furnishes adequate basis for the thought that this lawyer's firm must "handle" such actions not in behalf of the passengers but, rather, in behalf of the big steamship companies. Another lawyer could hardly be so ignorant of the law—for publication.

Much nonsense has been published about the liability of the White Star Line, but all statements to the effect that the line can escape payment of full damages are either due to ignorance of the law and facts or have been inspired by persons acting in the interests of the steamship company.

X.

New York, Aug. 1, 1912.

Ill-Bred Smokers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sure that every self-respecting man and woman unite with the members of our league in thanking you for your editorial, published July 27, under the caption: "The Criminality of Ill-Bred Smoking." We trust you will keep up the good work until those who have lost all sense, seemingly, of decency and of the rights of others will be shamed into at least a semblance of regard for the comfort and well-being of others. It is certainly ill-bred, to say the least, to convert a dining room or parlor into a smoking room.

CHARLES G. PEASE,
President Non-Smokers' Protective League of America.

New York, July 30, 1912.

The "System."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who is the Aga of the New York Janissaries? The "men higher up" were comfortably circumvented in Constantinople and Cairo. Can we do likewise?

HADJI KNICKERBOCKER KHAN.

New York, Aug. 1, 1912.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Would you be wise, I beg of you eschew
Dame Fortune's mandates. Let the whole world gape!
One must evolve completely from the ape
If human vantage one would gain or view.

Would you be happy, turn your face, I pray,
From all mankind, and in some quiet place
The great reactions of earth's forces trace—
So you may solve the problems of the day.

Would you be helpful, take from wiser brains
Their gift of knowledge, add it to your own,
Then leave your gift on every wayside stone,
That they may take who walk earth's varied plains.

Would you be loved, acquit you for the task
Of more than mortal. Be well satisfied
If one, two, three, are always at your side—
A larger number is too much to ask.

Would you be honored, wait till you are dead;
The wounds you made must all have time to heal;
In some far day, through crumbling dust may steal
The words of tribute that are being said.

LURANA SHELDON.

MACEDONIA WINS RACE AT SEA GIRT

Fred Alpers's Jumper Captures Hurdle Event by a Head at Spring Lake Horse Show.

SAFFLOWER WAS A SURPRISE

Winner of the Short Dash a Novice at Sport—Mrs. C. C. Fitler Leads with Ribbons.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 2.—Fred Alpers's bay gelding Macedonia, ridden by Albert Davis, to-day won the mile and a half steeplechase, which was the feature of the second day of the Spring Lake and Sea Girt Horse Show. It was an interesting race, with Chancellor, the second horse, barely a length away at the finish. There was an absence of enthusiasm over the event owing to the unfortunate death of Michael O'Sullivan, who was injured during yesterday's race, and died in the local hospital this morning.

Cannon Ball started out a strong leader in the race, but was soon overtaken by Macedonia and Chancellor. In the home stretch Chancellor began to shorten the lead of Macedonia, and the grandstand and box occupants watched with interest as the finish was neared. At the wire Macedonia showed barely a head over the other fast horse.

In the first race of the day, a quarter mile open event, Joseph E. Meyer's Safflower, a horse that has seen little racing, but which promises to develop into something real fast, captured first honors from a field of six other horses. Safflower's victory was a surprise to everybody, but the race was not in doubt from the start. The run for second place was exciting, the whole field finishing in a bunch. The place was won by The Thief, with Skip a close third.

In the class for hunters and jumpers on the five-foot jump the judges were almost forced to order a repetition of performances. Two of the entries showed such excellent form that the decision was long under consideration. It was finally given to Algoma, a bay gelding from the Blenheim Farms. The Virginian gave Algoma a hard pressing for the blue ribbon, and there was a wish generally expressed that there was something between the blue and the red to award to The Virginian, which, however, was consoled with a blue ribbon in the open jumping event for hunters and jumpers. In the latter event the Blenheim Farms secured second and third place with Irish Nora and Aristocrat, respectively.

Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler carried away the blue and the yellow ribbons in the class for harness horses not exceeding 15.1 hands. Pandora Queen, the chestnut mare that acquitted herself so admirably yesterday, took the first place, and Hob Caw, Mrs. Emil Seelig's horse, showed King Dora into third place by winning the red. The summaries:

Saddle Horses, not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Charlotte Francis, b. m., M. F. McDonald; Fair, ch. m., Fred Wettach, second; Patch Pie, Frederic Lewisohn, third; Black Pearl, blk. m., Miss G. Conkling, fourth.

Saddle Horses, not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Rosecrest, ch. m., A. W. Atkinson; Skip, ch. m., J. E. Henderson, second; Sweetheart, b. m., Mrs. Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., third.

Harness Horses, not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Pandora Queen, ch. m., Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler; Bob Cary, b. g., Mrs. Emil Seelig, second; King Dora, ch. g., Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler, third; Maude, ch. m., Mrs. Emil Seelig, fourth.

Harness Horses, best runabout horse.—Won by King Dora, ch. g., Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler; Cherry Boy, ch. g., Elisha G. Miller, second; Mark Hanna, ch. g., Mrs. C. Cecil Fitler, third.

Heavy and Middleweight Hunters and Jumpers.—Won by Miss Daly, ch. m., Glen Riddle Farms; Miss Horn, ch. g., Glen Riddle Farms, second; Fair Estell, ch. g., J. J. McDonald, third.

Hunters and Jumpers.—Won by The Virginian, b. g., Glen Riddle Farms; Irish Nora, ch. m., Blenheim Farms, second; Aristocrat, ch. g., Blenheim Farms, third; Willow King, b. g., Glen Riddle Farms, fourth.

Hunters and Jumpers.—Won by Algoma, b. g., Blenheim Farms; The Virginian, b. g., Glen Riddle Farms, second; Major Treat, br. g., Glen Riddle Farms, third; Rock Abby, b. g., Blenheim Farms, fourth.

Quarter-Mile Race, 15 hands or under.—Won by Safflower, br. m., Joseph E. Meyers; The Thief, ch. g., E. J. Hogan, second; Skip, ch. m., J. E. Henderson, third. Time—0:29.

One and One-Half-Mile Hurdle.—Won by Macedonia, b. g., Fred Alpers; Chancellor, b. g., Lawrence B. Smith, second; Cannon Ball, b. g., William Henry Harbeck, third. Time—2:37⅘.

WANT QUIET FOR MRS. ASTOR.

Street Wire Layers Rush to Finish Job Before Baby Is Born.

The workmen who have been engaged for more than a week in laying electric wires on the Sixty-fifth Street side of the Astor home, 840 Fifth Avenue, put in fourteen hours' labor yesterday in an effort to have the work finished by the first of next week, so as not to disturb Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor. The Astor baby is expected some time next week.

Although the work does not make a great deal of noise, the workmen will continue to put in extra hours from now on until the job is finished. Last night they worked until 11 o'clock, and they will complete operations by Monday evening.

Dr. Edwin B. Cragin of 10 West Fiftieth Street will leave Colchester, Conn., his country home, to-day, and will arrive at the Astor home to-morrow morning, to remain until the baby is born.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Five Steamships—Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)—P. C. Anderson, Mrs. B. H. Baker, T. A. Bradley, Miss J. M. Carton, Mrs. E. W. Clift, Mrs. S. H. Curran, E. M. Curtis, A. S. Davenport, R. A. Dennett, E. C. Greene, Miss M. A. Kane, H. G. King, R. L. Maddox, Count de Malhuge, Miss L. H. Mead, Miss Helen Morrison, Miss Hannah Conniihan, J. S. Short, Mrs. G. P. Smart, G. C. White, and G. M. Wright.

MAJESTIC (Southampton)—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Boxer, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bushnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Carter, Noel G. Evans, J. G. Green, Miss Alice Hess, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Jones, W. R. Loxley, Mrs. E. P. Marston, T. H. Martin, G. O. May, A. E. Pitt, Charles Stanhope, Mrs. E. N. Tuck, H. Boyd Wallis, R. W. Whitman, and J. Whitcomb.

TAGUS (Southampton, via West Indies)—R. C. Beck, Prof. W. J. Comstock, Walter J. Cuff, E. S. Fisher, C. Graham, Stanley Knowles, W. P. Morrison, E. M. Valentine, and Daniel Young.

VADERLAND (Antwerp)—Miss M. L. Anderson, Dr. G. E. Belfly, R. W. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, Mrs. E. A. Brown, Miss A. M. Bunting, Frank Carter, Mrs. W. O. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Coulandt, Miss Isabelle D'Armand, Mrs. N. W. Elmer, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Fredericks, Miss S. W. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. G. Godley, Mrs. E. S. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kistler, W. R. Martin, Miss R. E. Martin, Mrs. W. P. Maxwell, Miss Florence E. Miller, J. E. Parker, Leslie B. Randall, J. R. Read, H. C. Raymond, Miss G. C. Robeson, Miss Anna A. Shea, R. T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Tiller, W. B. Thomas, Otis Chester West, and J. T. Whitaker.

COLUMBIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. J. S. Allen, Dr. H. J. Allen, Miss G. E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Blain, Dr. David Bovaird, Jr., Mrs. J. C. Chandler, W. B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. T. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Sherwood, Mrs. L. E. Holland, C. C. Haight, A. J. Meston, J. A. Macdonald, Miss Elizabeth White, Miss P. E. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Wilson.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Pannonia from Naples were:

W. Anderson, Prof. D. S. Bunage, C. D. Benson, Miss C. S. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Binsley, J. C. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chelson, Miss M. M. Cadagan, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Davy, Prof. A. C. Holt, Mrs. J. E. Latham, L. D. Landis, G. H. Reed, Henry Redwood, Mrs. F. Rosch, Lloyd Schroder, the Rev. John A. Zeller.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Eleanor Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Nash of Rye, N. Y., who has been on a motoring trip with friends in Scotland, will arrive in London on Aug. 10, with her brother, Edmund de C. Nash, to visit Sir Arthur and Lady Elliott before sailing for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Putnam, who leased their Southampton cottage to Mrs. W. P. Douglas, have been spending June and July in Alaska and the Yellowstone region, and later will be in the Adirondacks.

Dallas Bache Pratt and his son, A. D. P. Pratt, are starting on a cruise on Aug. 7 on the former's yacht.

Miss Margaret Roosevelt gave a luncheon of ten covers yesterday at her Summer home, Yellowbanks, at Oyster Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. McKee, Miss Mary McKee, and Benjamin Harrison McKee have motored to Maine to spend a month there hunting and fishing.

Col. Warren P. Newcomb, U. S. A., and Mrs. Newcomb of Pittsfield, Mass., are at the Hotel Wolcott for a few days.

Sir John and Lady Harrington of England, who arrived in Boston on Wednesday, are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. James McKillan, at her Summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Among the arrivals at the Belmont are Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Barret, Mrs. Frederic N. Watriss, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Hatch. Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Darlington of Pittsburgh are also at the hotel for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Munoz and Miss Winifred Tate of New York have joined Mrs. Edward Kemp at Briar Cliff Lodge for the balance of the season. Mrs. Herbert H. Dean and her daughter, Miss Ruth Dean, and son, H. B. Dean of 264 West Seventy-third Street, who are on a motoring trip, arrived at the lodge yesterday.

LLOYD M. HOWELL MARRIED.

New York Lawyer Weds in London Margaret L. Goodwin of California.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Friends of Lloyd Mortimer Howell, a New York lawyer who arrived on the Mauretania Monday, were surprised to learn to-day that he was married Wednesday to Margaret Lathrop Goodwin of California, sister-in-law of Daniel O'Day, Jr.

The wedding took place at Christ Church, Mayfair, by special license. The bride's age was given as 32 years, Howell being six years her senior.

Following the wedding, which was a very quiet affair, breakfast was served at Prince's, the Howells leaving for the Continent on their honeymoon.

MARRIED AT ZANZIBAR.

U. S. Vice Consul Frank W. Vining Wed Miss Alice K. Healy on July 23.

The marriage is announced of Frank Wilbur Vining, Vice Consul of the United States at Zanzibar, to Miss Alice Katharine Healy, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Healy of Strathroy, Ont. Mr. Vining is the eldest son of the late James B. Vining and Mrs. Margaret Vining of Jersey City, formerly of London, Ont.

The Rev. Father Goetz performed the ceremony at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Zanzibar, on July 23.

Miss Meltzer to Wed Dr. Virgil Loeb.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark C. Meltzer of Newark, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Therese Marie Meltzer, to Dr. Virgil Loeb of St. Louis, Mo. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Marjorie L. Keasbey Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller Keasbey of Holmwood, Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Lewis Keasbey, to John Martin Van Harlingen, of Philadelphia. No date has been set for the wedding.

BRIDGE FIGHT UP AGAIN.

Companies Seeking Manhattan Span Route Before the Service Board.

The tracks and other equipment on the Manhattan Bridge are now ready for the operation of street cars, but the starting of a trolley service is delayed by the injunction granted against the four big companies to whom Bridge Commissioner O'Keeffe has issued a temporary permit. He declared yesterday that he would endeavor to hasten the dissolution of this injunction, so as to put the bridge in service.

The question of which company is to operate over the bridge came up again yesterday at a hearing before the Public Service Commission. After the Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line had closed its evidence in support of its application for the approval of the franchise granted by the Board of Estimate, William M. Coleman, counsel for the Brooklyn and North River Company, put in an objection on the ground that the franchise did not obligate the three-cent line to run its cars west of the Manhattan end of the bridge, whereas its application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity spoke of a line running across Manhattan to the North River by way of Canal Street. If the commission granted the application of the three-cent line, Mr. Coleman argued, it would lose the right to insist at some future time that the company operate over Canal Street, as it had first requested.

J. W. Keegan, Secretary of the Brooklyn and North River Company, was called to put in evidence certain papers referring to that company, including the confirmation by the Board of Estimate of the Bridge Commissioner's temporary permit to use the bridge tracks. This A. R. Latson, counsel for the three-cent line, assailed as a confirmation which amounted to nothing, and he added as Mr. Keegan told of the great transfer privileges that the Brooklyn and North River company could offer:

"Each of them is just a tentacle of the traction octopus."

Commissioner Maltbie wanted to know if the Brooklyn and North River Company or the four street railway companies, which formed it, had applied to the Public Service Commission for its approval of the proposed Manhattan-Brooklyn service, and Mr. Coleman replied that that would do them no more good than the temporary permit of the Bridge Commissioner to use the Manhattan Bridge.

Commissioner Maltbie, however, maintained that the companies ought to apply to the commission for its authorization to set up the through route, as this was a "right," and under the Public Service Commission law the commission must pass on the exercise of all "rights."

Gift Through The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from "K. B. A." for "Urgent Need."

Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts in Central Park at 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. to-day; in Morningside Park at 4 P. M., and in Prospect Park at 3:30 P. M.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Paul J. Rainey African hunt pictures, which have been showing at the Lyceum Theatre and close there to-night, will reopen at Weber's Theatre on Sunday night, Aug. 11.

De Witt C. Jennings and Beatrice Craven have been added to the company that is to appear in Charles Klein's dramatization of "The Ne'er-Do-Well," under the management of the Authors' Producing Company.

Cathleen Clifford will remain with the company in "A Winsome Widow" for the rest of its season, having declined an offer to originate a boy part in a new revue at the Alhambra, London.

Lewis Waller and the leading members of his company will sail from England on Aug. 15 to begin their season at Daly's Theatre early in September. The opening piece will be a modern drama.

The Shuberts' production of "The Master of the House," the new Edgar James American drama, will have its first performance at the Savoy Theatre, Asbury Park, on Aug. 21, coming to New York at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, on the following evening.

The Gaiety Theatre will reopen on Monday evening, Aug. 12, with "Officer 666," with practically the same cast as before. A cooling apparatus has been installed since the temporary closing of the play, and now the house can be kept at a temperature of 70 degrees.

SUES HER BROTHER FOR $300,000 ESTATE

Mrs. Zeggio Says D. Remsen Robinson Fraudulently Deprived Her of Inheritance.

SAYS HE TOOK JEWELS

Defendant Declares He Wishes to Ask the Plaintiff Questions About Her Past Life.

The details of a suit brought by Mrs. Helen Robinson Zeggio against her brother, D. Remsen Robinson of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., whom she accuses of fraudulently depriving her of $300,000 of her mother's estate, were brought out in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The mother of the two litigants, Mrs. Phebe H. Robinson, died in August, 1910, leaving an estate of $1,000,000, which, by the terms of her duly probated will, was to have been divided among her two children and a granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Robinson Albee. According to her son, Mr. Robinson, who has retired, and lives on a large estate near Poughkeepsie, an estrangement had existed between the daughter, Mrs. Zeggio, and the rest of the family. He declares that earlier in life she lived in Europe with a man against the consent of her parents.

In spite of this, Mr. Robinson asserts, his mother was unwilling to express a preference in her will. In order, therefore, to avoid a contest, or any show of resentment against the alleged action of her daughter, she deeded over to her son, before leaving for Europe, where she died, securities and property valued at $300,000. The residuary estate was then, by the will, to be evenly apportioned to her two children, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Albee.

In her suit, Mrs. Zeggio, who is the wife of Giovanni Zeggio, a native of Florence, Italy, accuses her brother of having fraudulently made over in his own name large portions of his mother's holdings, and she demands his removal as executor and the appointment of a receivership for the estate.

In particular, she says that Mr. Robinson, after his mother's death, opened a strong-box, which she had at her residence, 3 East Forty-fourth Street, and took from it her jewelry, which was valued at several thousand dollars, on the pretext that she had already promised it to him. She declares further that he converted to his own name securities belonging to his mother, in the Adams Express Company, the Kansas City Stock Yard Company, and others, thus excluding them from the residuary estate, of which she is entitled to a third share.

L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for D. Remsen Robinson, applied yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Lehman for the issuance of a commission permitting him to put certain questions to Mrs. Zeggio before the trial of the suit. This move is bitterly opposed by her counsel, Merrill & Rogers, who declare that Mrs. Zeggio is at present not in Florence and cannot be traced through Europe without better reason that that presented by counsel for the defendant. Two of the questions which Mr. Kellogg wants to ask are:

"State whether or not there was an estrangement between you and your family by reason of your conduct?" and "Did you leave home with —— (naming a man) and remain with him in Europe against your parents' wishes, at any time?"

Mrs. Phebe H. Robinson was 84 years old when she died, at Marienbad. A separate complaint of Mrs. Zeggio is that she was of infirm mind, and that her son practised unfair means to prejudice her against her daughter, and to cause her to give over certain portions of her estate. She says that since her mother's death, in 1910, she has received only one instalment of her legacy—a payment in January, 1911, of $5,000.

Mrs. Robinson, in addition to her holdings in New York, owned property in Rochester and in Dutchess County.

ROBBED ESTATE OF $81,089.

Eight Years Required to Straighten Out Tangle in Weisdell's Property.

Surrogate Cohalan approved the referee's report of Arthur C. Rounds of 96 Broadway yesterday on the estate of William Weisdell, who died April, 1903, leaving more than $400,000. The will of Mr. Weisdell, who was a merchant of this city, was contested, and pending its probate David Rothschild was apointed temporary administrator in June, 1903. In 1904 Rothschild, who has since died insolvent, was convicted of a felony and sent to Sing Sing. His papers of administration were immediately revoked and Mr. Rounds was appointed referee to supervise the accounting of the estate, which had been so mismanaged that it took the referee eight years to straighten it out.

According to Mr. Rounds's report, in the year that Rothschild was in charge of the estate he misapplied $10,089 and negotiated for his own use a loan of $71,000 on securities worth $89,000. The bond on the estate was furnished by the Bankers' Surety Company, which immediately upon the removal of Rothschild as administrator applied for its release.

The referee's report, approved by the Surrogate, decided that the Surety Company was liable to the estate to the extent of $10,089.

SUES BROKERS FOR $438,125.

Money Is Due Him for Reorganizing Colorado Power Co., Henry Says.

Joseph J. Henry, a promoter of Chicago, has brought suit against the brokerage firms of Walston H. Brown & Brothers of 45 Wall Street, and James Belden of 52 Broad Street, to recover $438,125 alleged to be due him for his services in the reorganization of the Southern Colorado Power and Railway Company. The complaint in the action was filed yesterday in the Supreme Court through Mr. Henry's attorneys, Wollman & Wollman of 20 Broad Street.

The complaint sets forth that while Mr. Henry was receiver of the Colorado company, he was of service to the defendant brokers, and that in 1909, they agreed to pay him $25,000 and give him $750,000 in stock if he would continue his work and assist in the formation of a new concern. The shares were received, but all were not turned over to him, Mr. Henry charges.

John D. Slayback Stricken on Train.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 2.—John D. Slayback, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, and at one time prominent in the financial world, was stricken with paralysis while en route from Hoboken to Montclair this morning. Mr. Slayback, in company with his son, was on his way from Rye Beach, N. H., where he had been spending several weeks. A message announcing Mr. Slayback's illness was sent to Montclair, and when he arrived here he was met by two doctors and removed to his home, 272 Baldwin Street, in an ambulance. His condition is critical. Mr. Slayback is 70 years old.

$3,000 State Job for Thomas A. Lee.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Thomas A. Lee of Stony Point, Rockland County, was appointed Special Deputy Fiscal Supervisor to-day at a salary of $3,000 a year. Mr. Lee, who is an attorney, will have charge of the estimates and contracts for supplies for the charitable institutions of the State.

DR. PIRKNER REARRESTED.

Physician Who Ran Away from Asylum Must Return for Trial.

Dr. E. H. F. Pirkner, who walked out of the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, N. J., several days ago, rejoined his wife, and came to this city, was arrested last night and locked up in the West 125th Street Station, charged with being a fugitive from justice. The physician, who has been declared insane in New Jersey, will now have to face trial in Hackensack for deserting his wife and going to live at his Summer home at Haworth, N. J., with Miss Glen Willy, a nurse, or return to the asylum from which he escaped.

When Dr. Pirkner and his wife, with whom he had become reconciled, came to this city, the physician not only made no attempt to conceal his identity but he wrote to the hospital giving his address, the St. Orimand, 417 West 114th Street, and saying that he was in excellent health. His wife, who worked just as hard to obtain his release from the Morris Plains institution as she did to have him sent there, was overcome when she heard that the detectives had come to arrest him.

Dr. Pirkner had conducted an institution for women in West Ninety-seventh Street. He came here from Germany with his wife, and had been an officer in the German Army. His life in the Morris Plains asylum began when, in February, 1911, he was taken from the jail at Hackensack, where he barricaded himself in the detention room. The doctors found that he was suffering from maniacal depressive insanity, and, though he was then under indictment, it was decided to commit him to the asylum.

Dr. Pirkner and Miss Willy were arrested at his Summer home in January, 1911, on complaint of his wife. She went before the Grand Jury of Bergen County and declared the doctor had neglected her. Dr. Pirkner was indicted, and pleaded guilty. Before he was sentenced, however, his insanity became apparent, and he was taken to Morris Plains.

NEW PACIFIC WIRELESS.

Regular Service Started Between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—The Federal Telegraph Company has opened a regular wireless commercial service between San Francisco and Honolulu, a distance of 2,350 miles. The company is sending 1,800 words of newspaper special matter daily, and says that any amount of business can be sent over its system, which is remarkably free from interruptions and is operated by a method enabling greater speed than at present attained in wireless transmission. The company operates up and down the coast and as far east as Chicago and Kansas City. Soon a big operating station will be erected on one of the midway islands to make transmission more sure.

The Honolulu Station has just been finished and is located twelve miles outside the city. The station at Sanbruno Point, ten miles from San Francisco, consists of two 440-foot towers. They are 600 feet apart, and between them is suspended a total of 35,000 feet of antenna, or wires, used to discharge and receive the electric currents bearing the messages.

COL. WM. H. COFFIN DIES.

Commandant of Narragansett Defense District Victim of Throat Disease

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Col. William H. Coffin, commandant of the Narragansett Defense District of the Coast Artillery Corps, died Wednesday night at St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn., according to word received to-day at Fort Adams. His death was caused by throat disease. Col. Coffin assumed command of this district in December, 1909. His illness forced him to obtain sick leave some time ago.

Col. Coffin was born in England. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1873 and received the rank of Colonel in 1908. He is survived by his wife and sister, Mrs. Harriet Paine of New York City. The funeral will be in Washington next Thursday with interment at Arlington Cemetery.

The Rev. Dr. W. B. Hamilton Dead.

The Rev. Dr. W. B. Hamilton, senior missionary at Tsinan-fu, is dead from typhus fever at Tsining-Chou-fu, in Shantung Province, China, according to word received at the offices of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Avenue. Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton went out as missionaries from this country in 1888. Dr. Hamilton was a teacher in the Shantung Christian University, but was serving temporarily as a professor in Union Theological Seminary at Tsining-Chou-fu.

Obituary Notes.

C. FRANCIS BATES, senior member and President of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co. of this city, died yesterday at Belle Island, Conn. Mr. Bates was 87 years old. He went to Belle Island early in the Summer. The interment will be at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, on Monday.

The Rev. FRANCIS J. McARDLE, rector of the Catholic Church of the Holy Name, Philadelphia, died on Thursday night. He was one of the best-known priests in Philadelphia, and he insisted upon continuing his duties until several days ago, when he suffered a general breakdown. Father McArdle was born in Philadelphia in 1862. He founded Holy Name Parish in 1904.

Dr. VAN DUYNE A. SUTLIFF, demonstrator of anatomy in the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, died on Thursday in that city. He was operated on for appendicitis two weeks ago, but failed to rally. Dr. Sutliff was 36 years old. He left a widow and two children.

Mrs. IRENE GROVER, who wrote poetry under the name of Irene Dana Gibson, died on Thursday at her home, 217 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Grover was the widow of Lewis C. Grover. She was 67 years old, and left a son and daughter.

PETER REILLY, 87 years old, of 56 East Grand Avenue, Corona, L. I., died suddenly on Wednesday. Mr. Reilly was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1850. He served through the civil war, and at its close went to Haverstraw, N. Y., where for thirty years he conducted a stationery store.

ROBERT ALBIN, a life saver connected with the Point o'Woods Life Saving Station, died on Thursday in the Babylon (L. I.) Hospital. Mr. Albin was 30 years old, and lived at Great River. He left a widow and two children.

Mrs. ELLEN KENMORE, wife of William H. Kenmore of the District Attorney's office, Brooklyn, died on Thursday at her home, 1,063 Madison Street, Brooklyn. She left a husband, three sons, and a daughter.

WILLIAM JOHN ANDERSON, who was for thirty-five years head of the firm of William J. Anderson & Co., 341 Broadway, died on Tuesday at Belfast, Ireland, where he had gone to visit his brother, Matthew Anderson. Mr. Anderson was born at Saintfield, near Belfast, seventy-two years ago. He had lived in Brooklyn forty-five years. His home was at 330 Clinton Street. Mr. Anderson is survived by his widow and two daughters.

JAMES JOSEPH WATERS of 634 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, the business manager of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, died on Thursday in the Kings County Hospital. Mr. Waters was badly injured sixteen years ago while serving in the Old Dominion steamship Wyandotte. Mr. Waters was born in Jersey City in 1870. His father is an engineer in the Clyde Line. He left a widow and two children.

Mrs. HANNAH F. HAYDEN, 42 years old, died on Thursday at her home, 254 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of Daniel F. Hayden, and was born in Brooklyn and lived there all her life. Mrs. Hayden left a son.

SAMUEL MOFFETT of 237 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at Ferndale, N. Y. He was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1830, and came to America when 18 years old. He lived in Brooklyn forty years, and until his retirement several years ago was in the trucking business. Mr. Moffett was a charter member of Minerva Lodge 782, F. and A. M. He left a widow, four sons, and four daughters.

Mrs. MARIE LYONS HARRIS, widow of Jacob Harris, died on Wednesday at her home, 153 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Harris was born in London seventy-four years ago. She came to this country after her marriage thirty-eight years ago. Mrs. Harris left four daughters and a son.

SAMUEL BRETZFIELD, a retired manufacturer of metal goods, died on Thursday at his residence, 401 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in New York in 1840. Mr. Bretzfield is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

JOHN J. PARKS, a member of the Stereotypers' Union, died on Thursday at his home, 1,612 Third Avenue.

CATHERINE A. WHITE, only daughter of the late Lewis A. White, died on Wednesday at her home, 973 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 66 years old.

Mrs. MARY LOXLEY FISH of Larchmont, N. Y., died at her home yesterday. She was descended from the Locksleys of Locksley Hall, made famous by the poet Tennyson, and from the Locksley family, notable in Colonial history. In 1875 she married Ferdinand Fish, formerly in the real estate business in Brooklyn, but now of Larchmont.

LOUIS CONGDON, broker, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 175 West Eighty-fifth Street, in the 69th year of his age.

$10 BEEF IS NEXT MOVE OF PACKERS

Prediction of a Record Rise in Chicago Prices Within Four Days.

SUPPLY OF STEERS IS SHORT

Dr. Wiley's Successor Tells the Country Not to Worry, but Stick to Beans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The mercury in the high cost of living thermometer quivered and prepared for another leap upward to-day, when the prediction was made that ten-dollar beef would be the feature of the cattle market within the next four days.

The few steers offered at the opening of the market to-day were snatched up at $9.85, the price which ruled yesterday and the highest mark reached in the last forty-two years. Reports from the West and South promise little relief, and the movement of cattle is also likely to establish a record for its lightness. The only hope held out is the rediction of a heavy run of Montana and South Dakota grassers the latter part of next week.

Had there been any good steers on the early market they proably would have been snatched up quickly, for the trade seems suddenly to have come to the point of appreciating the scarcity which has been more or less apparent all season. As it was, there was little stuff for sale on the early market, the total estimated run of all sorts of cattle being only 2,500. With top steers at $9.85 this week, both for cornfeds and for "stillers," there is indeed reason to believe that with a short run in the coming week the ten-dollar mark will be reached. Common to fair steers under $7.40 showed a marked weakness.

Repeatedly it has been asserted that cattle were scarce, and more particularly has it been emphasized that there was a marked shortage in good weighty cattle. Tempting prices have brought many steers in before they were quite ready for the killers, and have brought others which, while fairly good, could have been made much better with a longer feeding. The shortage in numbers must be added to the shortage in weight when figuring the quantity of beef-making stock that has been marketed this year.

Western range cattle are moving, but there is little doubt that they will fall in numbers far below the shipments out of the range country last year. New fields will have to be looked to. Alberta cattle raisers are watching the Chicago market and its high prices with interest, and there is every reason for believing there will be a liberal run from that province of Canada this year.

Heretofore Chicago has received a few Canadian cattle each year, but with present prices Canadian ranchers can send their cattle across the line and get more money for them than they can by exporting them to England, where they are forced into competition with the comparatively cheap beef of Argentina. A buyer for one of the big packers made the statement this morning that he would not be surprised if we received close to 25,000 Canadian cattle this season.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The prospect of ten-dollar beef on the hoof need not alarm the poor man, according to Chief Chemist Doolittle of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Wiley's successor thinks there are good substitutes for beef, and to-day he gave some confidential advice on the subject of substitutes for the twice-a-day beefsteak.

"The remedy," said Dr. Doolittle, "is beans. They are the vegetable of the gods associated with ambrosia. Full of protein like meat, they take its place better than anything else we can get at a lower price. In the old country beans form a large part of the workingman's diet, and he is there healthy, strong, and patient.

"I very much believe that our National character would be improved if we ate beans as liberally as did the forefathers of some of us back in Boston when that part of the country had the name of furnishing brains and conscience for the rest of the land. The Italian in his own country will thrive on big onions and black bread and do a very hard day's work. Here, however, he soon gets the meat habit, and in a generation cannot get on without it, apparently.

"Beans and peas are the best of all for a meatless menu, but eat meat once a day if your stomach and pocketbook feel like it. Other good substitutes for meat of high protein value are peas, all kinds of nuts, cheese, and milk.

"Mind you, I am not recommending a vegetarian diet as the only and best diet, but substitutes for meat. Sugar, too, is healthful. Oatmeal contains some fat, but breakfast foods generally are merely starchy.

"If fish cannot be considered as meat, I would recommend fish as a substitute for meat, but generally fish prices follow those of meat. But beans are high in protein percentage. Not canned beans, but baked beans, are the best. Canned vegetables of all kinds are not as good as fresh.

"Beans are the best substitute for beef. One should not eat meat, anyway, more than once daily, depending, of course, upon the physical condition and employment of the person. Hard workers need more meat than those in sedentary work. It seems to me the harder a man works and the lower his wages the more meat he needs. Meat is protein. Protein is strength. But beans come a close second to beef."

CONTENTS OF BOOK REVIEW

To be Published with The New York Times To-morrow, August 4th.

THE HUMAN CHARLATAN. Hilaire Belloc brands Lombroso and his followers as mere charlatans—with diverse remarks about Max Nordau and Ferrero.

THE MOVING PICTURE TRIUMPHANT. W. R. Titterton tells how the legitimate drama is fighting for its life against the moving picture shows. ("From Theatre to Music Hall," by W. R. Titterton. London: Stephen Swift & Co.)

MEDIAEVAL FRANCE. A valuable history of the times of Philip Augustus. ("Social France," by M. Lucaire. Henry Holt & Co.)

THE VICES OF REVIEWERS. J. Breckenridge Ellis, the author of "Fran," comments on their virtues and vices and condemns many of the species.

LEIGH HUNT'S DAUGHTER. A very interesting letter that tells about the adventurous career of this lady, who is still living, and her husband.

RODRIGO BORGIA. A biography of Pope Alexander VI. by the head of the hierarchy of Old Catholics in England. ("Rodrigo Borgia," by Archbishop Mathew. Brentano's.)

THE NEW-OLD CONSTITUTIONALISM. Prof. Beard's volume on the Supreme Court flashes some interesting sidelights on the New Nationalism. ("Supreme Court and the Constitution," by Charles Beard. Macmillan.)

LYRICAL POETRY. A new volume on the subject that shows acumen on the part of the author. ("English Lyrical Poetry," by E. B. Reed. Yale University Press.)

A NEW AND GOOD NOVELIST. A writer about the borderland of London who has in his novels many Dickensian touches. ("The Borderland" and "Low Society," by Robert Halifax. E. P. Dutton & Co.)

BOOK NEWS AND NOTES. The latest news about books and authors in all departments of literature.

Gen. John H. Baldwin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Gen. John H. Baldwin, aged 88, a California pioneer and a member of the personal staff of Gen. Lee during the civil war, died here to-day. Besides a sister-in-law, the only relative of Gen. Baldwin is Capt. Murray Baldwin, U. S. A.

FIXING STATE LINE IN BAY.

Public Service Commission Digs Up Old Agreement with New Jersey.

The question as to the boundaries of the States of New York and New Jersey in the bay and their respective rights over the waters of the harbor has come up in a dispute over express rates before the Public Service Commission. W. M. Rockfeller of 1,886 East Fourteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay, complained that the United States Express Company had charged him an unjust rate for the transportation of a package from St. George, S. I., to his home. The company replied that the commission had no jurisdiction, as in the course of transit the ferry carried the package across the New Jersey line, and that consequently the transaction became one of inter-State commerce.

This novel argument set the Public Service Commission at work hunting up its ancient history. It found that in 1833 the States of New York and New Jersey made an agreement as to their boundaries in the Hudson River, the bay and other boundary waters. The first article set the boundary in the centre of the Hudson, the bay, the Kills dividing Staten Island from New Jersey, and Raritan Bay "except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned."

The next article gave New York exclusive jurisdiction over Bedlow's and Ellis Islands, and the third widely extended the maritime jurisdiction of this State. It granted to New York exclusive jurisdiction over all the water of the Bay of New York, and of the Hudson north of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, as far as the low water mark on the Jersey shore, subject, however, to certain property rights reserved to New Jersey.

New Jersey retained the ownership of all lands under water as far as the centre of the bay and the Hudson, the jurisdiction over all wharves on its shore and all vessels aground on its shores or tied to any of its docks, except that these vessels were subject to New York's quarantine or health laws. Moreover, New Jersey retained jurisdiction over all fisheries west of the centre line, provided navigation was not obstructed.

In the face of this agreement that New York should exercise exclusive jurisdiction over all waters up to the Jersey low-water mark, which has been confirmed by Congress, the Public Service Commission will probably assert the right to control the express rates between Staten Island and other parts of the city, even if the ferry did steer west of the centre of the bay.

GROW MEN TALL AND BROAD.

Glands That Make Giants Becoming Better Known, Says Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

C

TESREAU'S CURVES FOOL CINCINNATI

Ozark Hunter a Puzzle and Shuts Out Visitors by 4 to 0 Score.

THE SCORE.

New York	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, lf	3	1	1	1	0	3	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	2	0	0	2	4	0
Becker, cf	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	0	1	13	0	0
Murray, rf	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
Herzog, 3b	2	2	1	1	0	2	4	0
Meyers, c	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Fletcher, ss	3	0	0	0	0	2	5	0
Tesreau, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Total	28	4	7	4	3	27	15	0

CINCINNATI.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Bescher, lf	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Marsans, cf	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b	4	0	0	0	1	9	0	0
Mitchell, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Grant, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Egan, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
McDonald, ss	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Clarke, c	3	0	1	0	0	6	3	0
Benton, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	0	5	2	1	24	11	1

Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Becker. Stolen bases—Herzog, Fletcher, Bescher, Marsans. First base on error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 6. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle; Mitchell, Clarke, and Egan. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; by Benton, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Benton, 4. Wild pitch—Benton. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Finneran. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

Scientific interest in the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday centred about Jeff Tesreau, who pitched the Giants to another victory over the Cincinnatis by a score of 4 to 0. Architecturally Tesreau is a huge, imposing structure of a man. He is a living model of all the strength tonics that were ever put on the patent medicine market.

To understand why Tesreau is such a great pitcher one must delve into his past before he became known to the baseball world. He lived in the fastnesses of the Ozark Mountains as a youth, and whenever his name was mentioned all the bears ran to cover. Tesreau used to hunt bears for a pastime, and when he cornered one, instead of resorting to firearms, he would pelt the bears with stones, his throws being so perfectly controlled that he could lay Bruin low with apparent ease.

In laying the Cincinnati batsmen low yesterday, Tesreau used the saliva ball, which he has completely under his spell. This aqueous pellet is propelled from the hand revolving at such a tremendous rate that it curves suddenly and eludes the bat in uncanny fashion. The pronounced revolution to the ball is given by moistening one side of it, while the thumb firmly clasps the other side. The fingers slipping easily over the moistened spot give added impetus to the spin as it whirls toward the batsmen. That's perfectly plain, is it not?

This revolving ball, floating up to the Cincinnati batters at great speed, naturally puzzled their eyesight, and they were unable to come in contact with it in a manner which rebounded it to territory of safety. Tesreau allowed Cincinnati but five hits, and although a few of the visiting runners got as far as third base, none of them could see his way clear to score. When Cincinnati runs threatened, Tesreau added a little more moisture, a little more speed, a little more spinning motion, the result of it all being very embarrassing to Hank O'Day's men.

Marsans and Bescher were the only batsmen who could connect safely with Tesreau, and they got two hits apiece. The other members of the team spent the afternoon hitting the ball straight at the Giant fielders. The Giants, let it be known, seemed to have recovered the error habit, and not a fumble nor a foozle has been recorded against them for two whole games.

Benton, the Cincinnati pitcher, did not suffer much at the hands of the Giants, but a few of the seven hits were timely, and the value of the hits were enhanced by the speedy base-running of McGraw's athletes.

The first sign of the disaster which was in store for Cincinnati became evident in the second inning. After Merkle had struck out, Murray received a pass and went around to third on Herzog's single to centre. Meyers rolled the ball to Grant, who handled it nervously, and all hands were safe. Fletcher forced Meyers at second, Murray scoring on the play. Fletcher and Herzog then executed a double steal, which carried home another run. Tesreau ended the inning by striking out.

In the fourth inning, with one out, Herzog walked, and went to second on a wild pitch. Meyers also walked, and while Fletcher forced Meyers at second Herzog scored. The Giants hit Benton freely in the fifth inning, but their scoring possibilities were cut short by a double play. Snodgrass doubled to left, and went to third when Doyle beat out an infield hit. Becker hit a double to right, scoring Snodgrass. Merkle singled to right, and Mitchell threw the ball to the plate, Clarke running Doyle down near third, and also throwing out Becker before he returned to second.

Pittsburgh Blanks Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Warner, Pittsburgh's Brown University Southpaw recruit, shut Boston out to-day, while the Pirates scored three runs. Pittsburgh's tallies all came in the seventh, when Dickson was batted from the box. Gibson had a perfect record at bat, getting four singles. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Menzer, cf	5	1	1	4	0
Carey, lf	2	1	2	1	0
M'K'nie,3b	5	1	2	2	2
Wagner, ss	5	0	2	0	4
Miller, ib	5	0	1	14	0
Wilson, rf	3	0	0	0	0
M'C'thy,2b	3	0	0	2	7
Gibson, c	4	0	4	5	0
Warner, p	4	0	0	0	2
Total	36	3	12	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McD'id, 3b	3	0	1	1	5
C'pbell, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Sw'ney, 2b	3	0	1	2	2
J'kson, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Titus, rf	4	0	1	5	0
Devlin, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
O'R'ke, ss	2	0	0	2	2
R'dwell, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Rariden, c	3	0	0	2	0
D'kson, p	2	0	1	0	0
D'nelly, p	2	0	1	0	1
*Kling	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	5	27	13

*Batted for O'Rourke in seventh inning.

Errors—Sweeney, Wagner.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Menzer, Wagner, Titus. Hits—Off Dickson, 10 in 6 2-3 innings; off Donnelly, 2 in 2 1-3 innings. Sacrifice hit—Wilson. Stolen bases—Carey, 2. Double plays—McDonald, Devlin, and McDonald; McKechnie, McCarthy, and Miller. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Pittsburgh, 11. First base on balls—Off Dickson, 3; off Donnelly, 1; off Warner, 1. First base on error—Boston. Hit by pitcher—McDonald. Struck out—By Dickinson, 1; by Donnelly, 1; by Warner, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

Harmon Fans Pinch Hitters.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2—St. Louis won to-days' game here, 5 to 3, by a batting rally off Shultz's delivery in the ninth inning. In the home team's final effort Boyle, Walsh, and Doolin went in as pinch hitters, and Harmon fanned all of them. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ins, 2b	4	0	1	1	4
L. Magee, lf	4	0	1	0	1
Mowr'y, 3b	5	0	2	2	2
K'nefick, rf	3	0	1	2	0
Ellis, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Hauser, ss	3	1	1	1	3
Oakes, cf	3	2	1	3	1
Wingo, c	4	1	1	7	0
Harmon, p	4	0	2	0	2
Total	34	5	11	27	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Lobert, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
S.Magee, lf	3	1	2	1	1
Cr'th'r, rf	3	0	1	1	0
L'der's, lb	4	0	0	9	3
Knabe, 2b	4	0	1	4	2
Doolan, ss	3	1	2	2	4
Killifer, c	3	0	0	7	2
Seaton, p	2	0	0	0	0
Shultz, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Miller	1	0	1	0	0
†Boyle	1	0	0	0	0
‡Walsh	1	0	0	0	0
§Doolin	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	9	27	13

*Batted for Seaton in seventh inning.
†Batted for Doolin in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Killifer in ninth inning.
§Batted for Shultz in ninth inning.

Error—Hauser.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Hauser, Paskert, Doolan, Miller, Mowrey. Three-base hits—S. Magee, Wingo. Sacrifice hit—Huggins. Stolen bases—Hauser, Oakes, S. Magee, Knabe, Huggins, (2.) Double plays—Huggins and Konetchy; Hauser and Konetchy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Seaton, 3; off Shultz, 1. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Harmon, 6; by Seaton, 5; by Shultz, 1. Hits—Off Seaton, 7 in seven innings; off Shultz, 4 in two innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 0.
Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Pittsburgh, 3; Boston, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 3.
Boston, 9; St. Louis, 0.
Washington, 4; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia-Cleveland, rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

All Games Postponed-Rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	70	24	.745
Chicago	50	34	.634
Pittsburgh	54	37	.593
Philadelphia	46	44	.511
Cincinnati	45	52	.464
St. Louis	42	56	.429
Brooklyn	35	61	.365
Boston	25	68	.269

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	68	31	.687
Washington	62	37	.626
Philadelphia	55	41	.573
Chicago	50	46	.521
Detroit	48	52	.490
Cleveland	45	52	.464
New York	31	63	.330
St. Louis	30	67	.309

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	59	43	.578
Toronto	56	44	.560
Baltimore	52	43	.547
Newark	51	49	.510
Jersey City	53	51	.510
Buffalo	45	51	.469
Providence	42	57	.424
Montreal	40	60	.400

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Rochester,
(Two Games.)
Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Buffalo,
(Two Games.)
Baltimore at Toronto

ANOTHER FOR CHICAGO.

Lavender Triumphs Over Ragon at Washington Park.

In one of the best pitching duels seen at Washington Park this season Lavender of Chicago triumphed over Ragon yesterday afternoon, and Chance's pennant chasers made it three straight over the Dahlen aggregation by the score of 3 to 2. Each team got one run as the result of an error and each got a run from a base on balls. A home-run drive by Schulte in the first inning was the lone counter of the game which was not helped along by the generosity of the opposing team.

Lavender allowed Brooklyn only five hits, and his mates collected an equal number from Ragon. Both men were backed up with fielding that was sure, though not sensational, and the game proved one of the most interesting of the season on the Brooklyn grounds. Brooklyn could get no more than one hit per inning off Lavender, and Ragon was almost as effective. In the fifth inning Chicago got two hits, one of them a bunt which Evers beat out, but in no other chapter got more than one safety.

Schulte repeated his performance of the prevous day by hitting a home run on the first ball pitched to him in the first inning. He did not hit the ball out of the lot, as on Thursday, but he drove it to the fence in deep left-centre field, the longest possible inside the grounds. The second Chicago run came in the second inning, when Leach drew a pass, advanced to second on Saier's sacrifice, reached third on Evers's long fly to Moran, and counted on Archer's drive to right field for two bases. During the next two innings the visitors were retired in order, but in the fifth they sent across the run which decided the game. Evers beat out a bunt along the third-base line, and reached second on Archer's single to right. Lavender hit into Ragon's hands for an out. Northen dropped Sheckard's fly, putting Evers on third and Archer on second. Schulte's long fly to Wheat allowed Evers to score. During the last four innings only two of the visitors got on base, and neither reached third.

Brooklyn got a hit and two passes in the second inning, but went out with the bases full and no score. In the fourth Wheat doubled to right field, reached third on an infield out, and scored when Tinker threw poorly to Archer after stopping Fisher's grounder. The other Brooklyn run arrived in the sixth. Daubert walked, stole second, reached third on an infield out, and counted on Cutshaw's single to centre field.

Two double plays by the visitors and one by Brooklyn were the features. In the sixth inning Zimmerman made an unassisted double play, making the second putout at first base. With Cutshaw on first, Fisher hit into Zimmerman's hands, and the Chicago third baseman raced across the diamond, beating Cutshaw to the base. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Sh'k'd, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Schulte, rf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	4	0	1	2	6	0
Z'm'm'n, 3b	3	0	0	2	3	0
Leach, cf	2	1	0	2	0	0
Saier, 1b	3	0	0	11	0	0
Evers, 2b	4	1	2	1	4	0
Archer, c	3	0	2	4	1	0
Lav'der, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Total	29	3	5	27	16	0

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moran, cf	3	0	0	3	0	0
O'Hara, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	3	1	0
D'bert, 1b	3	1	1	9	0	0
Wheat, lf	4	1	1	5	0	0
C'shaw, 2b	3	0	1	0	2	0
Fisher, ss	3	0	0	0	3	0
Miller, c	4	0	1	5	1	0
Ragon, p	3	0	0	1	2	0
*Erwin	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	5	27	9	0

*Batted for Fisher in the ninth inning.

Errors—Tinker, Archer, Northen.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Archer, Tinker, Wheat. Home run—Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Saier. Sacrifice fly—Schulte. Stolen base—Daubert. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Double plays—Zimmerman, unassisted; Lavender, Tinker, and Saier; Miller and Smith. Struck out—By Lavender, 4; by Ragon, 4. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 4; off Ragon, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Brennan.

Bresnahan Protests Orth's Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Manager Bresnahan of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club to-day sent a protest to President Lynch of the League against the victory of the Philadelphia Club in yesterday's game. The ground for the protest is that Umpire Orth failed to allow a claim of an infield fly in the fifth inning. With men on first and second and one out, Konetchy failed to hold a fly off Lobert, back of first base. A claim of an infield fly was made, but not allowed. Following this play the home team scored two runs, which gave them the victory.

Gaffney President of Braves.

At a special meeting of the Boston National League Baseball Club, held in Boston yesterday, James E. Gaffney of this city, the present Treasurer and principal owner of the organization, was chosen President, succeeding John Montgomery Ward, resigned. Mr. Gaffney a few days ago purchased Mr. Ward's stock and also the stock owned by James Carroll of this city. Frederick R. Killeen of New York was elected to the Board of Directors with James C. Connelly of Boston, who also retains his office of Vice President.

Giants Get Another Pitcher.

Manager McGraw has purchased Pitcher Perryman of the Richmond Club of the Virginia League. He will report at the end of the minor league season.

Joe Gordon Going to Panama.

Joe Gordon, ex-President of the New York American League Baseball Club, will sail for Panama on the 10th inst., accompanied by Mrs. Gordon. The trip will occupy ten weeks and will include a cruise of the West Indies and a visit to Mexico.

CHICAGO BUNCHES HITS ON WARHOP

Yankees Drop Close Game to White Sox by the Score of 5 to 3.

THE SCORE.

Chicago	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—3

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Rath, 2b	4	0	0	0	2	0
Zeider, 1b	4	1	1	10	0	1
Collins, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Lord, 3b	4	1	1	0	4	0
Callahan, lf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Bodie, rf	3	1	1	3	0	0
Weaver, ss	3	0	2	2	3	0
Block, c	2	0	1	9	0	0
Lange, p	2	0	0	0	2	0
Walsh, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	8	27	11	1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf	4	1	0	7	0	0
Chase, 1b	5	0	4	9	0	0
Sterrett, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Zinn, rf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Simmons, 2b	4	1	1	1	3	0
Paddock, 3b	4	0	1	0	3	0
Martin, ss	2	0	0	0	0	1
Williams, c	0	0	0	4	1	0
Warhop, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Hartzell	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Wolverton	1	0	1	0	0	0
‡Caldwell	0	1	0	0	0	0
§Sweeney	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	7	24	8	2

*Batted for Williams in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Warhop in the ninth inning.
‡Ran for Wolverton in ninth inning.
§Batted for Sterrett in ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Callahan. Three-base hits—Bodie and Collins. Hits—Off Lange, 4 in 4 2-3 innings; off Walsh, 3 in 4 1-3. Sacrifice flies—Williams and Block. Sacrifice hit—Martin. Stolen bases—Chase (4,) Lord, Daniels, Sterrett, Martin. Double play—Weaver and Zelder. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 9. Bases on balls—Off Lange, 3; off Walsh, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Warhop (Bodie.) Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by Lange, 1; by Walsh, 8. Wild pitch—Walsh. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sheridan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 2.—A poor start by Warhop caused New York to lose the third game of the series to-day, the score being 5 to 3. Four-fifths of the Chicago scoring was done in the first frame, during which five of the seven hits allotted the White Sox were bunched.

The contest was marked by the brilliant play of Hal Chase, who stole second and third twice during the afternoon and secured three singles and a sacrifice hit out of four trials. That Hal was the most important factor in the New York aggregation is shown by the fact that his teammates were not able to bring him around once, although he got on the bases four times during the game.

Lange was Callahan's selection to start the game, but the visitors kept after him so persistently that he was removed in the fifth inning. Chase's spectacular pathwork was done during Lange's stay on the hill, and it was one of the main reasons for his being benched, as Callahan figured that the pitcher was giving runners too much leeway. As soon as Walsh went to the mound it was all over for Wolverton's men.

The White Sox really should have had only four runs, but Williams's muff of Daniels's perfect throw to the plate allowed Bodie to score in the sixth. The big lead which the locals secured at the beginning did not discourage the New Yorkers in the least. Had Sterrett or Zinn been able to produce a hit the Yankees would have had a run in the opener, as Chase singled with one down and swiped second and third. Their first run came in the second, when Zelder muffed Weaver's throw of Simmons's grounder. Paddock singled, and Martin's sacrifice hit and Williams's sacrifice fly sent the second baseman home.

Daniels walked at the start of the third and Chase sacrificed. Sterrett also drew a pass, and the two worked a double steal, being helped by Lange's lax watching of the bases. Simmons's infield hit to Weaver allowed Daniels to count.

Chase did more base stealing in the fifth, when Rath allowed him to reach first by fumbling his bounder. With Hal at the three-quarter point, Lange fanned Sterrett and Zinn filed to Bodie in short right. It was at this juncture that Walsh was inserted, and with three balls and no strikes on Simmons he struck him out.

The visitors did not have a chance after Big Ed went in until the ninth, when Wolverton sent in Hartzell and himself as pinch hitters. The manager delivered after Roy fanned, and Caldwell ran for him. The latter counted on Chase's single, after advancing on a wild pitch. Walsh fanned the side in this session, getting Daniels before Hal singled and striking out Sweeney, the forlorn hope, whose out ended the game.

Johnson Holds Detroit Safe.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—Johnson bested Willett on the mound to-day and shut out Detroit, 4 to 0. There were no features outside the work of the pitchers. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Foster, 3b	4	1	2	2	0
Milan, cf	4	1	2	2	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	0	9	0
Morgan, 2b	3	1	1	2	3
A'smith, c	4	0	0	8	3
McBride, ss	4	0	0	2	8
Walker, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Johnson, p	3	1	1	1	0
Total	34	4	8	27	10

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bash'g, lf	3	0	0	0	0
Vitt, lf	0	0	0	1	0
Bush, ss	4	0	0	2	5
Cobb, cf	4	0	3	1	0
Dubuc'y, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Louden, 2b	3	0	1	0	4
Mor'ty, 1b	4	0	1	15	1
Deal, 3b	3	0	0	1	8
Stanage, c	3	0	1	6	0
Willett, p	3	0	0	0	3
*Crawford	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	7	27	21

*Batted for Basnang in eighth inning.

Error—Ainsmith.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Washington, 4; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Johnson, 1; off Willett, 1. Struck out—By Johnson, 8; by Willett, 6. Wild pitch—Willett. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Connolly.

Wood Pitched Strong Game.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Boston hit Hamilton and Powell hard, while Wood pitched his usual strong game, and St. Louis lost the third game of the series, 9 to 0. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper, rf	5	1	2	0	0	0
Yerkes, 2b	4	0	0	1	4	0
Sp'ker, cf	4	2	2	2	0	0
Lewis, lf	5	1	2	1	0	0
G'dner, 3b	3	1	1	0	1	0
Stahl, 1b	4	1	2	12	1	0
Wagner, ss	4	1	0	2	4	0
Cady, c	4	0	1	8	2	0
Wood, p	4	1	2	1	2	0
Ball, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	9	12	27	13	0

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Shotten, cf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Austin, 3b	4	0	0	0	3	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	2	5	0
Kutina, lb	3	0	0	13	0	0
Williams, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	3	0	0	1	1	0
C'pton, lf	2	0	1	1	0	0
K'chell, c	2	0	0	0	1	0
Snell, c	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ham'ton, p	1	0	0	0	0	1
Powell, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
*Laporte	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	3	27	11	0

*Batted for Wallace in the ninth inning.

Errors—Yerkes, Ball, Krichell.

Boston	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	1—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Lewis, (2,) Cady, Wood, Shotten, Stahl. Home runs—Stahl, Hooper. Double play—Wagner and Stahl. Stolen bases—Speaker, (2,) Gardner. Bases on balls—Off Wood, 3; off Hamilton, 2. Struck out—By Wood, 5; by Powell, 1. Hits—Off Hamilton, 3 in five innings; off Powell, 4 in four innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Johnson.

Albright Close to World's Record.

While working out for his motor cycle match to-night with Arthur Chapple, Johnny Albright reeled off four miles in 2:34, but two seconds shy of the world's record, at the Stadium-Motordrome at Brighton Beach yesterday afternoon. The Denverite had his motor running better than ever, and after he made the remarkable display of speed he locked the two-wheel juggernaut up and will see no touch it until he is called for the match with Chapple to-night. In the feature event Sunday night the Newark star, Ray Pock, will take a fling at Harry Thomas, the clever Philadelphia pilot, and indications are that there will be a classy battle. The men will go over the four-mile distance. The five-mile professional and the handicap event for to-night and to-morrow bring out six starters, and the field promises a hot contest all of the way.

Durnan Challenges Barry.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 2.—Edward Durnan, champion sculler of America, who returned this afternoon from Rainy River, where he defeated Hackett on Wednesday, announced that he was ready to make a match with Barry, the world's champion, the race to take place this Fall on the Thames. Durnan is prepared for the usual stakes, he to be allowed reasonable expense money.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3 P. M.—Giants vs. Cincinnati. Read, Seats and Boxes at Club's office, 5th Av. Bldg., 9 to 12 A. M.

MORE PRAISE FOR THE TEAM.

Col. Thompson Enthusiastic in Letter Over Olympic Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. — Secretary Meyer of the navy received at his home in Hamilton, Mass., yesterday, and forwarded to the department here, a letter from Col. Robert M. Thompson, Chairman of the American Olympic Games Committee, giving an account of the achievements of the American athletes at Stockholm during June and July. Col. Thompson, as a graduate of the Naval Academy and ardent supporter of the navy and its development, wrote with great enthusiasm of the performances of the Americans. The letter was written on the yacht Castania, off Stockton, July 19. Col. Thompson says:

I take the liberty of reporting to you on the officers whom you permitted to come to the games, on the rifle and fencing teams. The rifle team, as you have learned from the reports in the press, took the highest honors. The Swedish officials and people considered the presence of the officers of the navy and army a compliment to Sweden and in every way they showed their appreciation of the compliment. Lieut. Osborn, especially, distinguished himself. In one contest he made nineteen consecutive "bullseyes." The twentieth shot could not be found on the target, and it was marked a miss. This must have been due to a defective cartridge, or to the shot having passed through one of the other holes, without leaving a trace. The team was ably led by Lieut. Commander Laning, who inspired his men by his own high sense of devotion to duty.

The way our team was handled was a subject of constant remark, and the King took occasion to come to the field on purpose to see our men and the rifles. One great service of the officers of the team was their inspiration to the athletes, by their ready submission to drill and to orders, which impressed the young men and did much in securing a feeling of goodwill which has made these Olympic games an exception to all that have taken place before.

Reception for Sockalexis.

OLDTOWN, Me., Aug. 2.—Andrew Sockalexis, the Penobscot Indian, back from the Olympic games at Stockholm, where he finished fourth in the Marathon, was tendered a great reception on his arrival in his home city to-night. An automobile bearing Sockalexis and his trainer headed a procession of half a hundred motor cars and a long line of people from the railroad station to the City Hall, where Mayor Stephens and other prominent citizens said words of praise for the athlete. After a general reception Sockalexis went home to his tribe, and on crossing the ferry found the braves lined up to give him another welcome home.

BABY RELIANCE FIRST.

Motor Boat Club Representative Beats P. D. Q. II. in Close Race.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—By winning second place in the second of the series of three races for the Gold Challenge Cup of the American Power Boat Association at Alexandria Bay to-day the P. D. Q. II., owned by Capt. A. G. Mills and representing the Thousand Island Yacht Club, held the lead with thirteen points to her credit. Eight boats started yesterday and the P. D. Q. II. finished first, securing 8 points. To-day there were six boats and second to finish gets five, the first getting six.

Baby Reliance of the Motor Boat Club of America finished first; P. D. Q. II., second; Wasp, Thousand Island Park Yacht Club, third; Guess Not, Clayton Yacht Club, fourth; Mitt II., St. Lawrence River Yacht Club, fifth; Syracuse, Yacht Club, sixth. Time and total points:

Boat.	First Round.	Second Round.	Finish.	Total.
Baby Reliance	16:55	34:48	53:01	11
P. D. Q. II	17:21	35:10:5	53:21'	13
Wasp	18:10	38:56	58:26	10
Guess Not	18:38	37:31	56:17	10
Mitt II	20:30	49:32	1:02:32	6
Syracuse	24:24	47:34	1:11:58	7

SURPRISES AT T

BIG CLOTHING HOUSE IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

Petition Filed Against the Retail Firm of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Incorporated.

TELLS OF LARGE SALARIES

Officers Are Said to Have Voted Themselves Increased Pay to Wipe Out President's Debt.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court against the retail firm of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., which has stores in men's wearing apparel at 841 Broadway and other places in the city. This firm has no connection with the old-established house of Hackett, Carhart & Co., which sold its retail business several months ago to the organization now in bankruptcy.

The petition was filed by Charles Simon's Sons, Inc.; Frankel Brothers, and A. B. Kirschbaum & Co., and in it are contained statements as to the dealings of the President of the concern, Frederick P. Forster, and the two other officers, E. L. Turlington, Vice President and General Manager, and Walter P. Myers, Secretary and Treasurer, in voting to themselves very large sums for salaries.

The company began active business in April, 1911, and its capital of $300,000, it is said, was seriously impaired by these large salaries. According to Feiner & Maass of 100 Broadway, counsel for the petitioners, Mr. Forster, the President, at one time owed the corporation about $88,000. He paid off $18,000 of this, and then, to wipe out the other $70,000, the three officers, it is alleged, voted each other salaries of $23,333.33 each, Mr. Turlington and Mr. Myers giving to Mr. Forster the benefit of what was apparently a gratuity to the end this wiped out Mr. Forster's indebtedness.

Mr. Forster has not been seen recently, and Feiner & Maass declared yesterday afternoon that they could get no trace of him, though it was rumored that he was in a sanitarium. Francis W. Aymar, counsel for the company, also said that he did not know where Mr. Forster was, and when it was suggested that the other officers had been very complaisant in letting Mr. Forster have the benefit of the large salaries voted to them, said that he could not discuss the matter.

The claims of the petitioning creditors for goods sold and delivered amount to $19,500, and the total liabilities are said to exceed $200,000. Insolvency has been admitted in a statement made by Mr. Turlington and Mr. Myers, and the assets are estimated at about $125,000, consisting of cash in hand and in banks, accounts receivable, furniture, fixtures, improvements to leaseholds, and merchandise.

The creditors in the bankruptcy papers assert that the corporation has defaulted in the payment of more than $50,000 of the liabilities falling due on Aug. 1, and that its financial position is such that it will not be able to meet these obligations unless it is financed and goes through a process of reorganization.

Judge Hand appointed Samuel D. Leidesdorf receiver yesterday, with a bond of $25,000, and granted him permission to continue the business for twenty days, if he deemed it advisable. The full claims of the principal creditors are Frankel Brothers, $21,243.98; A. B. Kirschbaum & Co., $9,437.30; Levy Brothers' Clothing Company, $12,888.75; L. Adler Brothers & Co., $7,021.41; Michael Stern & Co., $7,029.50; Hamburger Brothers & Co., $9,823.60; Dreyfus & Co., $5,989.50; Tobias Greenthal & Co., $13,364.20, and Fechheimer, Fischel & Co., $2,733.75.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Reports notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufacture, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

9,278. SMALL ICE PLANT.—An American Consul in a Latin-American country reports that a resident of his district desires to purchase a small ice plant. He is anxious to secure a plant that will produce about 500 to 600 pounds daily. He prefers only a machine that can be easily transported, and wants one that can be run by water power.

9,279. TURBINES.—An American Consul in a Latin-American country reports that a resident of his district desires to buy a small turbine, and would appreciate receiving catalogues, price lists, and full details in Spanish. As this wheel will be placed near a river where the work can be inspected by many persons, his example may be followed by others and additional wheels (turbines) imported later on. This person has expressed great confidence in English machinery, but wants to try an American firm in this case.

9,280. MOTOR-DRIVEN PLOWS.—A firm of leading merchants in a foreign country has informed an American Consulate that it desires to secure an agency for a reliable type of American motor-driven plows which can be sold for use on sugar plantations, where the cost of horses and mules has been found so excessive as to unduly increase the cost of sugar production. Correspondence may be in English.

9,281. POTATO STARCH OR FLOUR FOR MAKING PASTE.—A report from an American Consular officer in Canada states that a manufacturing firm in his district desires to communicate with dealers or manufacturers of potato starch or potato flour for making paste. Bank references are furnished, and the firm is anxious to place orders as soon as possible.

9,282. STEEL AND WOOD OFFICE FURNITURE.—An American Consul in the near East reports that several firms in his district desire to communicate with American manufacturers and exporters of steel and wood office furniture and fixtures. Catalogues, prices, and discounts should be sent, quotations being given cost, insurance, and freight, certain city. Correspondence may be in English.

9,283. MOVING-PICTURE FILMS.—A resident of an Asiatic country informs an American Consulate that he desires to obtain the sole agency, covering a certain territory, for American moving-picture films. His idea is to introduce the films by establishing a film exchange, and with that end in view he would be pleased to receive catalogues and enter into correspondence with American manufacturers of films as to terms and conditions.

9,284. WATER WAGON AND STEAM ROLLER.—According to the report of an American Consul, the City Council of a foreign municipality recently accepted the report of the Board of Works that a two horse water wagon be purchased, and also authorized the city engineer to call for tenders for an eight or ten ton traction steam roller. Communications should be addressed to the engineer in question.

9,285. SEEDS.—An American Consul reports that a resident of South Africa would like to procure samples of the following seeds for experimental growth: Mesquit grass, blue grass, red or white clover, supra corn, and pop corn. The report states that inasmuch as a constantly increasing quantity and variety of seeds are being imported, it would appear to be a good business proposition to induce large planters as well as seedsmen to give a fair trial to such American seeds as are adaptable to the climate and soil of that nation.

9,286. MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—A well-known European firm now representing successfully some American manufacturers of women's underwear throughout several countries informs an American Consular officer that it desires to represent also one or two first-class similar manufacturers of either men's or women's articles. This firm would be prepared to extend its representation to additional countries also. The firm is prepared to give a complete guarantee and furnish bank references. This is recommended by the Consular officer as a particularly good opportunity to secure a first-class European agent with wide connections and a sound commercial position.

9,287. AGENCIES FOR AMERICAN GOODS.—An excellent opportunity for American manufacturers to reach certain European markets consists in the recent establishment of a commercial agency in a certain country. The founder of this organization has visited an American Consulate a number of times and expressed a desire to receive illustrated catalogues from American manufacturers. There is a good market for various classes of articles, such as agricultural implements, automobiles, office fixtures, furniture, machinery, tools, novelties of every character, &c.

9,288. REFRIGERATORS.—An American Consul in the United Kingdom reports that a business firm in his district desires to open negotiations for the sale of American refrigerators for use in India. Small household refrigerators, preferably electrically operated, for maintaining a temperature of approximately 40 degrees Fahrenheit in a surrounding atmosphere of 100 degrees Fahrenheit are desired.

9,289. ROOFING.—In response to inquiries from the United States, an American Consular officer in the near East writes that repeated efforts have been made to introduce patent roofings in his district, but without success. He adds that there is no reason why a good, cheap, fireproof roofing should not succeed in the country, if it were properly introduced and pushed. Manufacturers would do well to send communications directly to one or more of the leading firms that deal in builders' articles, the names of several of the prominent ones being given in the report and obtainable from the Bureau of Manufactures.

9,290. ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES.—Several weeks ago a meeting of prominent residents of a Far Eastern city was held to discuss the proposed formation of an electric tramway company. The original plan of the company was to confine its operations to transportation only, but at the last meeting it was decided to widen the scope and enter the field for electric light and power; the capital stock has consequently been raised to about $850,000. Another meeting will be held in the near future, at which the details of the organization will be worked out. The Consul who furnished this information states that in the meantime letters and catalogues of electrical machinery, tramcars, rails, electrical supplies, &c., should be addressed to a person who is interested in the new company and whose name is given in the report.

9,291. WOODEN SPLIT TRANSMISSION PULLEYS.—One of the largest and best wholesale and retail hardware houses of a European city informs an American Consulate that it would like to obtain from American manufacturers of wooden split transmission pulleys catalogues and price lists of their products. Correspondence can be conducted in English.

9,292. CANNED VEGETABLES.—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a business man in his district desires the agency for all kinds of canned vegetables. Correspondence may be in English.

9,293. TYPEWRITERS.—A report from an American Consular officer in Portugal states that a business firm in that country desires to acquire the agency for an American typewriter in a certain city, where it states that it will be able to do a good business. Correspondence should be in Portuguese, if possible.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

W. K. HOLMES, Jr.—A petition has been filed against W. K. Holmes, Jr., of 1 Madison Avenue, who was President and Treasurer of the Thomas Kells Sons Company, planing-mill, in Brooklyn; also a manufacturer of internal combustion engines, and associated as an officer and agent with the Holmes Motor Company by Robert P. Levis, attorney for Louis H. Strosse, as assignee of Thomas Kells Sons Company, creditor for $33,515. It is alleged that Mr. Holmes overdrew his account to the extent of $33,515. The amount of his assets and liabilities are unknown at present.

CHARLES STURMAN.—A petition has been filed against Charles Sturman, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 54 West Twenty-fourth Street, by these creditors: Charles Slater, $57; Henry Schlein, $300, and Isidore Kellner, $195. The liabilities are stated to be $15,000 and assets $3,000. Judge Hand appointed Bernard J. MacCorry custodian under a bond of $1,500.

ANNIE HERMANN, residing at 774 Tenth Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities at $9,200, and no assets.

SARAH STEINER, residing at 785 Hewitt Place, the Bronx, has filed a petition, with liabilities at $1,585 to two creditors.

BENJAMIN FIRST of 244 East Seventy-ninth Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $1,341 and assets of $7.

BENJAMIN DICKENSON of 456 West Twentieth Street has filed a petition, with liabilities of $588, to six creditors, and no assets.

MILDRED IRONS, an actress, known as Mildred Stoller, residing at 156 East Fifty-fifth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $735, to three creditors, and no assets. The creditors are Frank Hogan, Boston, $458; O. Davis, $176, and Weber & German, $94.

JOHN H. STROSNIDER, horse merchant, of 1,000 Hoe Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $9,085 and no assets. There are twelve creditors, Samuel Butters, Boston, $7,500, (disputed;) McDonald & Graham, Boston, $100; James McGann, Boston, $50; Col. W. Hartley, $150; J. B. G. Rinehart, $100; James O'Hara, $150; William Rhoades, $200; Patrick H. Kane, $300; Frazier & Co., $280; Vaness & Co., $75; Charles Gonoff, $50, and Albert Rosenthal, $100.

ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ.—A petition has been filed against Abraham Schwartz, dealer in merchandise on the instalment plan, 96 East Broadway, by these creditors: Cohan, Goldstein & Co., $500; Charles Cohen, $500, and Kadish & Reichman, $500.

DAVID PEVNEY.—A petition has been filed against David Pevney, jeweler of 43 Delancey Street, by these creditors: Rubenstein & Israelowitz, $336; Manhattan Jewelry Company, $220, and Goldstein & Krivetzky, $11.

RENEE MILLINERY COMPANY.—Judge Holt has dismissed the petition filed on June 24 against the Renee Millinery Company of 24 West Twenty-third Street on application of L. & I. J. Joseph, attorneys for the company, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar cash, The liabilities were $40,000.

M. L. GEFFEN & BROTHER.—Judge Hand has appointed Austin McNeal receiver for M. L. Geffen & Brother, manufacturers of skirts and dresses, 130 West Seventeenth Street; bond, $1,000.

HERBERT T. JENNINGS.—Clifford G. Ludvigh of this city has been appointed receiver by Stephen Thayer, referee in bankruptcy at Yonkers, for the assets of Herbert T. Jennings, ex-President of the Mount Vernon National Bank. He has a law library and office furniture at 1,482 Broadway, valued at $1,000. Sheriff Harburger received an execution against him and others yesterday for $4,795 in favor of the Montgomery Bank and Trust Company.

JOSEPH G. ROBIN.—Peter Alexander, receiver in bankruptcy for Joseph G. Robin, the former banker, has filed his report showing receipts $4,396, disbursements $2,004; balance cash on hand, $2,392. He has also a large number of securities, consisting of stocks and bonds, among which are 152 shares Northern Bank, 5 shares Carnegie Trust Company, 4 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, 250 shares Bank of Discount, 405 shares Co-operative Building Bank, 10 shares Hungarian-American Bank, 90 shares American Exchange National Bank of Syracuse, 8,000 shares Fidelity Development Company, and 999 shares Babylon Railroad Company.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of The New York Observer (corporation) of 156 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $9,864, and assets $1,065.

NATIONAL THEATRICAL TRANSFER COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the National Theatrical Transfer Company show liabilities of $13,276 and assets $1,730. Among the creditors are Myra W. T. Kerr, $6,480; Elsie H. Smith, $2,300, and Alfred J. Lippman, $2,300.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—Boston and Canadian bondholders of the Robb Engineering Company of South Framingham, one of the country's large boilermaking plants, have instituted proceedings in the Superior Court whereby Francis M. Edwards of this city and the Montreal Trust Company have been appointed receivers of the company. The proceedings seek to foreclose a mortgage covering the issue in 1907 of $650,000 6 per cent. twenty-year bonds, on which the July 1 semi-annual interest was defaulted. Outstanding liabilities approximate $900,000, and it is believed that permanent and quick assets may be found in excess of that amount.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Blanck, Max—J. B. McCoy & Son., $149.
Brueck, Philip—Manhattan Collecting Co., $180.
Carfagna, Giuseppe—G. C. Corsi, $149.
Cotrumano, Antonio and Victoria—A. Azzara, $284.
Carpalowsky, Sarah—S. Ershowsky & Bro., $161.
Davis, Ralph W.—F. Kiernan, $459.
Einhorn, Moses—S. Conti, $111.
Grinspan, Ephriam—M. White, $162.
Hickstein, Leon—S. Braslowsky & Bro., $176.
Henderick, Philip E.—B. J. Conroy, $150.
Hemmersmith, Joseph—G. Parisi, $103.
Hall, Ernest M.—A. F. Karstein, $142.
Hayes, William A.—J. C. Crawford, $153.
Levy, Harris—T. J. Sharkey, $351.
Libby, Richard O.—Cincinnati Rubber Mfg. Co., $267.
Lindaman, David H.—F. X. Wazeter, $117.
Murray, John—National Casket Co., $390.
Molicca, Tony—E. J. Arbib et al., $130.
Newmark, William—W. J. Gillies et al., $126.
Reichman, Morris and Minnie—Ferdinand Munch Brewery, $1,785.
Spiegelman, David—S. Ershowsky & Bro., $189.
Stein, Bernil—Victor Neustatal, Inc., $127.
Smith, Milton—Cass & Apfel, $126.
Sheehan, John M.—W. J. Fitzgerald, $3,811.
Sweeney, John—A. H. Christ, $611.
Schleicker, Jacob—Manheim & Ente, $293.
Sneden, A. Durant—Tirrill Gas and Lighting Co., $156.
Stein, Bernie—Francis Draz & Co., $113.
Spanbock, Hyman—I. M. Schwarts et al., $226.
Weller, Frederick, Jr.—Unionport Lumber and Mfg. Co., $626.
Wishart, George—A. W. H. Nichols, $606.
Winckler, Curt E.—Grossman Leather Co., $155.
Wishart, George—Farmers' Bank of Canada, $56,682.
Chelsea Iron Works—S. Ranson, $572.
Schaefer, John V., & Co.—A. Schulman, $4,130.
Marchesini Bros. & Co.—F. B. Bleecker et al., $111.
P. & S. Purchasing—M. Kennedy, $282.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Woodhaven House Wrecking and Lumber Co.—H. K. Galinger, Dec. 22, 1911, $430.
Rabinowitz, Jennie—Security Bank of N. Y., July 18, 1912, vacated, $2,176.
Emanuel, Otto W., Eva N., and Juliana—W. B. Leonard, March 26, 1912, $513.
Jolins, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson—E. Herman, June 6, 1912, $593.
Same—J. Hellman, June 14, 1912, $173.
Same—H. Koehler Sporting Goods Co., June 14, 1912, $978.
Int. Rapid Transit Co.—D. McGowan, Dec. 23, 1911, $2,089.
Same—M. D. McCauley, Dec. 23, 1911, $1,086.
Lewis F. Shoemaker & Co.—Berger Mfg. Co., June 28, 1912, $105.
Maher, Stephen J.—Tracy, Packard & Huntoon, May 28, 1912, $143.
Marrazzi, Raffael—Iroquois Door Co., July 24, 1912, $219.
Pike, Israel—L. Whitman et al., Feb. 21, 1912, $469.
Smith, Matthew C., and Edgar Jerome—C. Mobatan, Nov. 8, 1902, $916.
Singer, Samuel J., Meyer, Daniel D., and Samuel J., Jr.—C. Wiener, June 18, 1912, $707.
Parisi, Giovanni—City of New York, Oct. 23, 1911, vacated, $264.
M. H. L. Building Co.—E. Ballows, Feb. 7, 1912, released, $598.
Int. Rapid Transit Co.—W. Rubin, Nov. 14, 1911, reversed, $762.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

CROCKERY MARKET FALLS OFF

Buying Failed to Meet Trade's Expectations This Week.

Excepting for an active demand for decorated lamps, trading in the New York crockery and glassware market did not meet expectations this week. Orders received by the lamp trade showed an appreciable increase over those of a year ago, but most lines were inactive. Southern buyers have not yet appeared in the market in the usual numbers, but, according to a trade authority, their absence can be traced to two things; the opening of the Household Show on Aug. 22 and the coincident low excursion rates offered by the railroads.

The Crockery and Glass Journal's reports from the domestic potteries indicate better business in certain quarters, and while some of the reports indicate temporary dullness, it is thought the next season will be one of the best ever experienced. Business in the Pittsburgh glass district was spotty, but the dealers were hopeful for an improvement.

French wares fared best of the imported lines from all accounts, the orders turned in by salesmen now out with Fall offerings having been generally good. German wares met a moderate demand, and early arrivals of English goods eased the tense feeling caused in this end of the market by the recent interruption of shipping due to the workers' strike on the other side. Cut glass trading showed signs of awakening interest on the part of buyers, and while orders were not very heavy, prospects of a good future demand were bright. The demand for blown tumblers continued in excess of production facilities and, as a result, practically every factory was behind in its orders. The domestic toy business was good.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Sewing Machines Not Classified as Manufactures of Metal.

The Singer Manufacturing Company protested to the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday that Collector Loeb had assessed an importation of machines at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 199 as "manufactures of metal" and contended that they were dutiable at 30 per cent. under Paragraph 197 as sewing machines. The machines were for use on straw, leather, and other special work. Judge Fischer sustained the protest.

The board took like action on the protest of O. M. Steinman, whose supercalendered imitation parchment paper had been assessed at 4½ cents per pound under Paragraph 411 as "papers, including wrapping paper," with surface decorated. Steinman held the goods dutiable at 2 cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem as "greaseproof and imitation parchment papers, which have been supercalendered and rendered transparent or partially so."

The Macmillan Company successfully established that its dictionaries should come in free under Paragraph 518 as books printed chiefly in languages other than English.

WATCH TRADE LOOKING UP.

Manufacturers of Cases and Movements Predict Favorable Fall Season.

The watch trade in the Maiden Lane district has shown an improvement this week, following a period of dullness. Manufacturers of watch cases and movements predict a favorable Fall season. Many of the large factories which have been closed for the vacation periods have resumed operations and orders are coming into the Maiden Lane offices. It is said that the effect of the elections will not be felt.

Travelers now out for jobbers are sending in encouraging reports. One concern reports that there has been a marked improvement in trade in the last sixty days and others are also encouraged by the trend of business conditions. Bracelet watches are meeting with a big sale and reports show that the business in this novelty is at its height. These watches are being worn by both men and women and are the most popular article in the trade at present. Dealers in foreign watches say that they are getting their share of business and that the prospects for the Fall are encouraging.

SUES ESTATE FOR $2,084,365.

Sum Represents an Assessment on Independent Telephone Co. Stock.

A suit for $2,084,365 was begun yesterday by Frederick L. Johnson of Newark, N. J., receiver for the creditors and stockholders of the United States Independent Telephone Company, against the executors of the late William F. Nolker, who are Thomas W. Finucane, Edward Bausch, William Page, Jr., Breckenridge Jones, Louis T. Nolker, and William H. Nolker.

According to the complaint, the United States Independent Telephone Company, with principal offices in Hudson County, N. J., and a capital stock of $50,000,000, became insolvent on Feb. 4, 1908. On June 18 last, the New Jersey Court of Chancery ordered Mr. Nolker's executors to pay an assessment of $2,012,853.10, on the $88,597,500 face value of stock which the estate holds. This would be devoted to meet the $1,567,825 of claims against the bankrupt concern, the only asset of which was the liability of its stockholders to the full amount of their subscriptions. The assessment called for was $5.40 a share.

William F. Nolker was a resident of St. Louis and Louis T. Nolker, William N. Nolker, and Breckenridge Jones live there now. Thomas W. Finucane and Edward Bausch are residents of Rochester, and William H. Page has an office at 32 Liberty Street in this city.

FAILURES IN JULY.

Commercial failures in July, according to the compilations made from reports to R. G. Dun & Co., were not only heavier for the two preceding months, but the largest in number and amount of defaulted indebtedness in any July since 1908. They were also larger by a small margin in amount than in July, 1908. Dun's says:

Total insolvencies last month numbered 1,230 and supplied $16,088,460 of defaulted indebtedness, against 1,006 suspensions for $12,847,711 in June, 1,204 for $15,277,462 in May, and 1,127 in July, 1911, when the liabilities were $12,150,070. There was also a considerable expansion in the number of business reverses and amount involved in July as compared with the corresponding month of both 1910 and 1909, while the losses were practically identical with those of 1908, although the aggregate indebtedness was somewhat larger than in that year.

Analysis of the July failure statistics according to occupation shows that among the fifteen branches in the manufacturing division eight showed more defaults than in the previous year, while in woolens and hats and furs the record was the same. The miscellaneous group made the best exhibit with a numerical decrease of sixteen, and in the printing class insolvencies were fewer by nine; but improvement elsewhere was slight. In milling and kindred lines there was a growth of fourteen suspensions and clothing provided a gain of eleven, whereas in no other case did the increases reach double figures. As regards liabilities, notable betterment appeared in the miscellaneous, leather, and paint classes, but there was material expansion in glass and earthenware, machinery, milling, and clothing.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

According to recent correspondence from Vienna, next Winter will be one of the greatest fur seasons ever known in Europe. In certain fashion centres furs are now being extensively incorporated in the garnishing of Fall costumes and wraps.

The apparent growth of the demand for warp prints for Fall has led one faction of the silk market to believe that the revival of Persians, the feature of the season two or three years ago, is likely.

Advanced ideas in frogs and flat Van Dyke bands, showing revised passementerie effects, are being offered for the Fall trade by a prominent trimming house.

A feature of the demand for Spring, 1913, underwear in the New York knit goods market was the pronounced preference of buyers for quarter-sleeve and sleeveless shirts for men. The extent of the growth of the call for the latter type was said to have been surprising.

DRY GOODS MARKET DULL.

Buying Expected to Improve Along All Lines Next Week.

Trading was unevenly distributed in the New York dry goods market yesterday, but the day's aggregate business was said to be better than that of last Friday. Little real activity is looked for to-day, but next week the buying is expected to improve.

There was little change evident in the primary markets from all accounts. Reports from Washington that the President had adopted a negative attitude toward the Wool bill furnished material for general comment in the woolen goods end of the trade, and in the opinion of one prominent merchant the momentary uncertainty caused by the flurry will stimulate future buying instead of retarding it. Prospects of a settlement of the New Bedford strike were said to be better, and the fine cotton goods trade brightened somewhat in consequence.

While generally below Thursday's levels, wash goods trading was fairly active in the jobbing end of the market yesterday. Dress goods buying kept up comparatively well. The movement of heavyweight hosiery and underwear was light, but promised to improve next week. Domestics were generally quiet, and little real activity in ginghams was noted. There was a fair house demand for silks and ribbons, but lace trading declined somewhat from the levels of the previous day. Embroideries were inactive, as usual, with floor coverings sharing this condition to a considerable degree. The rest of the market was quiet and featureless.

LINEN MARKET ACTIVE.

Dress Materials Expected to be a Feature of the Fall Trade.

Linens, both dress and household, are sharing in the general Fall activity, according to a statement made yesterday by a representative of the Brookfield Linen Company of 98 Franklin Street. The cloak and suit manufacturers are already preparing for next Spring, and from present indications a considerable amount of dress linens will be used by them in the Fall. The use of ramie linens, which were so popular this season, is expected to continue well into the late Fall, and this will doubtless sustain the demand for them for some time.

Household linens are also doing well and a satisfactory Fall business is looked for in these lines. Stocks in the hands of retailers are believed to be rather light, and more than the usual amount of buying is expected as a result. The narrower width goods are in demand with the embroidery trade. They are being used principally for embroidered towels, bureau scarfs and kindred purposes.

From the price point of view the market is very firm. Current figures are from 5 to 10 per cent. higher than those prevailing a year ago, and there is no evidence of a recession in the near future. Shipments are now coming forward more regularly from the Belfast market, the Irish manufacturers having recovered from the rush of orders received earlier in the year. An unusually heavy demand was in evidence from the United Kingdom last season, and under the big business received from the American importers in addition, the Irish producers were almost overwhelmed.

MAY BLACKLIST RETAILERS.

Wholesalers Seek to Stop Indiscriminate Return of Goods.

Further inquiry into the effect of the returned merchandise evil on wholesale business and the extent to which it is carried by retailers revealed the fact yesterday that it is practiced in a widely varied number of lines, that it is constantly on the increase, and that the situation is becoming acute so far as its effect on the future of wholesale business is concerned.

Wholesalers unite in saying that defective merchandise, which is almost always subject to legitimate return, is gladly taken back and credited, but the growing tendency on the part of retail buyers to return goods illegitimately, frequently without giving a reason for their action, must be substantially curtailed if the average wholesale dealer is to survive the sharp competition of the day.

As indicated in a recent interview with a man well posted on dry goods matters, a legitimate return approximating one-half of 1 per cent. of the gross business done in a year is to be expected through defective merchandise or other proper causes. According to statements made yesterday by wholesalers who, for obvious reasons, would not be quoted, the percentage of merchandise returned within the last year in their respective lines ranged from 3½ to 10 per cent. approximately, plus return freight charges. It frequently happens, it is said, that shortly after returning goods the retailer will ask that they be reshipped, which indicates that the matter of returning them to the wholesaler in the first place did not receive a great deal of serious consideration.

The evil could be cured, it is now suggested, by forming protective associations in the various lines and blacklisting retailers who indulge in the practice to any great extent.

224 Business Failures for the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 224 business failures in the United States during the week, against 252 for the previous week, and 208, 166, 184, and 205 for the corresponding weeks of 1911 to 1908. The Middle States had 82, New England 18, Southern 44, Western 42, Northwestern 10, and Far Western 28. Canada had 25, against 26 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A number of New York stationers will leave for Omaha, Neb., next week to attend the eighth annual convention of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers, which will be held in that city Aug. 12 to 15.

Considerable interest is shown in the New York crockery and glassware market in the National Housefurnishing Exhibition to be held in the New Grand Central Palace Aug. 23 to 31.

Willett & Gray report the total stock of European and American sugar to be 1,733,815 tons, against 1,750,980 tons last year at the same date. The decrease of stock is 17,115 tons, against a decrease of 19,248 tons last week. Total stocks and afloat together show a visible supply of 1,919,815 tons, against 1,969,930 last year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Among the companies incorporated to-day were:

Standard Fuel Reduction Company, of Manhattan, appliances for saving fuel and increasing efficiency of boilers, $250,000; J. G. Clarke, C. B. Fiser, and A. E. Anderson.

Phillips & Son, Incorporated, of Manhattan, general commission merchants, $60,000; C. C. Phillips, G. Reimers, and A. S. Pratt.

The American Metal Market Company, of Manhattan, printing and publishing, $50,000; S. J. French, J. Bowen, and F. O'Brien.

Progressive Mortgage Company, of Manhattan, realty, $50,000; J. L. Goodwin, C. R. Mohrmann, and E. Ament.

Oswegatchie Park Company, of Oswegatchie Park, Lewis County, to conduct hotels, clubhouses, Summer resorts, $40,000; C. T. Hotaling, C. P. Drumm, A. J. Cook, and P. J. Fitzgerald.

Frankel Costume and Dress Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, clothing, $25,000; E. Alter, J. Spitz, and M. Frankel.

The Broncho Motion Picture Company, of Manhattan, moving pictures, films, &c., $10,000; C. A. Willat, H. T. Woods, and C. Von Weyke.

Hotchkiss Lumber and Development Company, of Lyons, manufacture lumber in Philippines and elsewhere, $10,000; H. G. Hotchkiss, Jr., F. E. Foster, and L. W. Hotchkiss.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Gernert Brothers Company, Somerville, $100,000 capital, to run a department store; incorporators, Jacob H. John, Jr., and Columbus S. Gernert.

Foston & Apgar Company, Cranford, $100,000 capital, to deal in real estate; incorporators, Wade H. Foston, Ira Apgar, and Margaret E. Apgar.

Thomas Tipping, Incorporated, Englewood, $50,000 capital, wholesale grocer; incorporators, Anna M., Robert S., Alfred J., and Edward J. Tipping.

COTTON CROP SHRINKS.

Government Report Shows Smaller Percentage Than Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The condition of the growing cotton crop of the United States on July 25 was 76.5 per cent. of a normal, compared with 80.4 per cent. on June 25 this year, 89.1 per cent. on July 25 last year, 75.5 per cent. in 1910, 71.9 per cent. in 1909, and 80.6 per cent., the average normal condition on July 25 for the last ten years, according to the third cotton condition report of the season issued by the Crop Reporting Board, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, estimated from reports of its correspondents and agents and announced at noon to-day.

The area planted to cotton this year, as previously reported by the Department of Agriculture in its preliminary estimate, is about 34,007,000 acres, or 98 per cent. of the acreage planted last year.

Comparisons of conditions, by States, with the percentage of last year's acreage, planted this year in each State, follow:

State.	1912.	1911.	1910.	10-Acre-Year age. Ave. P.C.
Virginia	85	102	80	83 98
North Carolina	80	87	71	80 94
South Carolina	75	86	70	80 93
Georgia	68	95	70	82 90
Florida	85	95	70	84 89
Alabama	73	94	71	80 92
Mississippi	68	86	71	79 89
Louisiana	76	84	69	78 95
Texas	84	86	82	80 98
Arkansas	74	94	73	82 89
Tennessee	71	92	70	84 94
Missouri	75	96	72	85 83
Oklahoma	80	88	87	82 88
California	99	99	98	.. 90

For the purpose of comparison, the condition of the cotton crop in the United States monthly for the last ten years is given below:

Years.	May. 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.
1912	78.3	80.4			
1911	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1
1910	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9
1909	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5
1908	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7
1907	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7
1906	77.2	77.3	74.9	72.1	71.2
1904	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8
1903	74.1	77.1	79.7	81.2	65.1
1902	85.1	84.7	81.9	64.0	58.3
Avge 1902-11	81.5	80.7	80.6	73.6	67.5

Based upon the average condition on July 25 in the past five years, the Government report on cotton yesterday indicates a crop of 175.66 pounds per acre over the United States, or 5,980,479,020 pounds, or 34,007,000 acres planted. At the average rate of 478 pounds of lint to a gross 500-pound bale that obtained last year, this would mean 12,530,290 bales of cotton. Or, if the figure for finally picked acreage should be reduced from the preliminary estimate in the same proportion that last year's acreage was reduced by the Census count, the crop would be 12,312,675 bales on 33,503,712 acres.

In the principal cotton States the Government system of crop prediction based on five-year averages indicates cotton crops this year, compared with those of 1911 and 1910, as follows:

	1912.*	1911.	1910.
North Carolina	762,476	1,104,781	726,850
South Carolina	1,169,018	1,684,006	1,191,929
Georgia	1,701,196	2,845,799	1,820,610
Alabama	1,242,389	1,757,207	1,223,285
Mississippi	1,114,074	1,252,923	1,306,068
Louisiana	358,124	403,482	255,733
Texas	3,796,401	4,447,648	3,172,488
Tennessee	297,119	479,145	349,476
Oklahoma	977,722	1,062,922	958,955
Arkansas	794,176	972,296	847,874
U. S.	12,530,290	16,250,276	12,005,688

*Estimated.

BANK WRITES OFF $5,748,729.

Commerce of St. Louis Takes Sum from Surplus to Wipe Out Losses.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—In charging off from its surplus and undivided profits account $5,748,729, as announced today, the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis has done something entirely unprecedented in the history of American banking. Other banks have written off considerable sums to account for losses, but no other bank has made so deep a cut for this purpose into its surplus funds.

Of the total, $800,000 represents depreciation on the bank's building and $4,948,729 represents losses on loans. Before the transaction the bank had a nominal surplus and undivided profits of $8,080,767. It now has $2,332,038, which is virtually certified by the National Bank Examiners and by the St. Louis Clearing House.

In explanation of the action, the officers of the bank say in a circular to the stockholders:

Anterior to the panic of 1907 the bank made two or three loans to enterprises then prosperous and of splendid promise. Since then, in consequence of that financial calamity, these enterprises became embarrassed, and the bank was unable to collect the loans without utterly crushing the borrowers. It became generally known that the bank had loaned these large sums to these enterprises, and its credits with them were imperilled, and this ripened into a criticism of the management.

The Commerce of St. Louis has $10,000,000 capital and deposits of about $37,000,000. Outside of New York and Chicago there are few banks that are larger.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

It is officially announced at Calcutta that the British India Government forecast of the Indian jute crop indicates that the crop will amount to slightly under 10,000,000 bales. This compares with over 8,150,000 bales a year ago. The crop estimated in the largest since 1907, but it is anticipated that the surplus will amount to no more than 400,000 bales, as the consumption of jute during the year is expected to be on a substantially larger scale.

An American syndicate, it is reported, has secured title to several tracts of land lying between Puerto Colombia and Cartagena, preparatory to drilling for oil developments. These purchases were made by William Plotts, whose reputed address is Whittier, Cal. It is not known in the district whom he represents, but he has paid what has been considered by many exorbitant prices for the lands—all in United States currency.

The French decree of April 19, 1912, prohibits the importation of Italian cut flowers into France from May 1 to Nov. 1 each year. This chiefly affects the Italian Riviera region (Liguria,) which formerly exported to the neighboring republic large quantities of cut flowers, chiefly roses. Carnations and violets have also been shipped in the past.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following is the forecast for Saturday and Sunday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; light southwest and west winds.

Georgia and Alabama—Fair Saturday and Sunday, except showers in

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction in Some Leading Issues, but General Level of Prices Holds.

After some further advances, prices on the Stock Exchange yielded yesterday under selling pressure representing liquidation and perhaps some short selling called forth by the sharp rise of the previous day. This reaction extended to most of the active stocks, but not to them all, and among the less prominent issues there were many which made net gains for the day. Trading was in substantially smaller volume than on Thursday. This, in conjunction with the character of the price movement, indicated that there was no greater urgency in the selling than that implied in the natural desire of traders, after several days of advancing prices, to realize their profits at the close of the week. The extent of the forward movement which the last few days have witnessed on the Stock Exchange might well have tempted a larger volume of short selling than appeared to be under way yesterday were it not for the impression of decided strength which the movement of the market has lately created. The impression has gained ground in trading circles that the improvement which the market has been showing has had the encouragement of leadership which the Stock Exchange would freely follow, and this has seemingly had the effect of holding in check any aggressiveness on the short side of the market.

The day's chief item of information bearing on fundamental matters was the Government report on the condition of the cotton crop. The prospects of the crop as indicated by the department's estimate of condition cannot be called bad, even though the condition on July 25 was about four points under the ten-year average. The condition and acreage figures suggest a crop of upward of 12,300,000 bales, after allowing for a reduction in acreage from the Government's preliminary figures. This would not seem a small crop were it not for the comparison with the extraordinarily bountiful cotton yield of last year, but it is hardly as large a crop as could be readily marketed, and to this extent the Government report is disappointing. The deterioration shown during July was not much greater than the cotton market had anticipated, and there is still a chance, of course, of improvement in the indicated yield between now and harvest. In fact, improvement in some quarters has probably occurred since July 25, owing to the more favorable weather prevailing in the Eastern cotton States. There may have occurred some decline in the Western section of the belt owing to hot, dry weather in Texas and Oklahoma. It should be noted in this connection, however, that the department's report on the condition of the crop in Texas placed it a full four points above the ten-year average for this date. The grain crop news of the day was sufficiently favorable as a whole to cause selling of both wheat and corn, and prices for both of these grains showed net declines for the day in excess of one cent a bushel.

The formal submission to Congress of the report of the Stanley Committee on its investigation of the United States Steel Corporation passed almost unnoticed, as was natural in view of the wide discussion of the report which occurred in advance of its formal submission. Just now the holders of Steel shares and the financial community in general are considerably more interested in the improvement which trade conditions have been showing than in the varied conclusions which the Congressional Committee has reached after a year of investigation. Inasmuch as the committee has taken credit for the decline in steel prices which was underway last year and continued into the Spring of this year, it might be asked upon whom responsibility is to be placed for the rise which has since taken place in the price of steel products? To those willing to admit it, the fact is perfectly plain that the investigation of the Steel Corporation was not responsible either for the decline in steel prices or for the recovery which has fortunately set in. Both movements were due to conditions which the Congressional Committee was as powerless to control as the makers of steel themselves, and in this very fact lies the basis for the encouragement which is naturally to be taken from the upward movement which is now under way in the steel market. That movement would seem to be too strongly grounded to be interferred with by any findings such as those of the committee which reported to Congress yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for four months, 4¾@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5½ per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $347,006,056; balances, $20,511,338; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $708,388.

The local banks lost $4,586,000 on their Sub-Treasury transactions this week.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 2 15-16@3 per cent. for short bills and 3@3 1-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2¾ per cent., and Berlin, 3½ per cent. Money rates were 2½ per cent. in London and 4@4½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate in London was 25f 24½c, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 48 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8745; demand, $4.8705.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 5-64; check, 5.18¾ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95 3-16; check, 95⅛.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18¾ less 5-64; check, 5.18¾ less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.39; check, 40.36.
Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅜ less 1-32; check, 5.20.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.84⅛; ninety days, $4.88.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.84; ninety days, $4.82¾.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, 5.20⅝ less 1-32; ninety days, 5.21⅞ less 1-32.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.21⅜ plus 1-32; ninety days, 5.22⅛ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94¾ less 1-32; ninety days, 94¾ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days 94 7-16; ninety days, 94⅛ plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15c premium; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 31¼c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted 1-16d higher in London, at 27⅝d per ounce, and ⅛c higher in New York, at 60c per ounce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Still Active.

The enthusiasm which was so much in evidence in Thursday's market lasted overnight, and yesterday's session started off at a rate which promised to hang up a new record for activity for the year. At the end of the second hour the total number of shares traded in was 6,000 greater than the total for the first two hours of the preceding day. In the late afternoon there came a decided let-up, due in part to a recession in prices, and in part undoubtedly to the departure of many brokers on the early trains and boats. The day's total was 419,028 shares, which compares with 547,998 for the preceding day. Most of the market letters advised customers to buy stocks on reactions.

Another Express Issue Off.

The first sale of a 100-share lot of United States Express Company stock to be made since the Inter-State Commerce Commission's order reducing rates was recorded yesterday at 89. This was a loss of four points from the previous sale, which was made on July 10. The stock has sold as high as 100 and as low as 84 this year.

Harvester is Popular.

With the air full of reports of bumper crops it has been easy to arouse interest in the International Harvester securities. Yesterday Harvester shares sold up to 124¾, a new high point for the year. The close, at 123½, was a half point above the previous day's close.

The Spendthrift Farmer.

The farmer portrayed in the popular magazines of to-day is said to be largely responsible for the demand for cheap automobiles, pianos, and graphophones, but his extravagance extends much further than this, if the Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island lines is to be believed. The Commissioner says that the American agriculturalist throws away a billion dollars a year in his corn fields alone, all because he scorns the humble cornstalk. A cornstalk does not look like much to the layman, or to the farmer, either, apparently, but Prof. H. M. Cottrell, who is the Rock Island's expert on agriculture, says that when put into silos it has 60 per cent. of the food value of corn itself. As the corn crop is worth $1,500,000,000, he reasons that the discarded stalks are worth close to a billion. Less than 10 per cent. of the stalks are used. Even so liberal a spender as the American farmer should pause to reflect before he throws away a billion dollars. As a matter of fact the real loss is much greater than that, Prof. Cottrell thinks. He would have the farmer raise beef on his cornstalks and get another big profit on that. This opens fresh visions of wealth in a field already full of promise.

Gain for Westinghouse.

Another industrial which has been much in favor lately made a new high record yesterday. This was Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, whose common stock touched 83⅜, afterward declining to 82¼. The first preferred moved up to 125, a gain of 3¼ points for the day, the bid and asked price at the end of the day being 125 to 140. Westinghouse earnings are running well ahead of last year's business, and with the new subways to be equipped, railroads to be electrified, and many other important contracts in sight the outlook for the General Electric and Westinghouse companies is better than it has been in five years. There is a good deal of uncertainty as to the latter's present dividend position. Payments were inaugurated on April 30, when 1 per cent. was paid. The next dividend should be paid Oct. 30, although the April disbursement was not characterized as a semi-annual one. In view of the rapid increase in earnings and the long period through which the shareholders received nothing on their common stock, there is a disposition in financial circles to look for a dividend of 3 per cent. in October, putting the issue on a 6 per cent. basis.

More Copper Abroad.

The latest report of the stocks of copper on hand in England and France shows an increase of 1,650 tons for the fortnight. This is the fourth time this year that stocks abroad have shown an expansion. The total on July 31 was 101,165,120 tons, compared with 152,870,000 on the same date last year, and 222,140,000 on July 31, 1910.

Bank Clearings Less Favorable.

Statistics of bank clearings throughout the country, while the present highly satisfactory condition of general business was in the making, showed week by week a continuous improvement over the figures of last year and of 1910, which was generally accepted as one of the undisputable evidences of progress up out of the setback which it had suffered a year and a half ago. In the last few weeks, however, the aggregate of clearings in the principal cities of the country, as compiled by Dun's Review, do not show the same uniformity of improvement. There have been setbacks, as is the case this week, when the total clearings of only $2,481,047,245 are 5.2 per cent. below the corresponding week of last year and 8.5 per cent. less than the same week in 1910. This falling off is due to the smaller activity in the speculative markets of New York, for this week the outside cities, taken by themselves, show gains of 2 per cent. over 1911, and of 0.1 per cent. over 1910. These gains, however, are far below those which the outside cities were making up to a few weeks ago. Only thirteen cities outside of New York report weekly statistics, so the general aspect of business is better seen in the monthly statistics, which are compiled from returns covering 128 cities. For the month of July these make a highly satisfactory showing. The $13,977,582,825 aggregate clearings for July is 7.4 per cent. better than in July, 1911, and 5.2 per cent. above July, 1910. Dun's reports that every section shows more or less improvement over July, 1911, and all show substantial gains over 1910.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The fifty typical active stocks yesterday averaged a quarter higher at the highest of the day, also three-eighths higher at the mean of the day. The closing was, however, without net gain. The averages were:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Thur., Aug. 1	94.52	93.55	94.03	94.42
Friday, Aug. 2	94.75	94.27	94.51	94.43

INDUSTRIALS.

Thur., Aug. 1	70.92	70.29	70.60	70.80
Friday, Aug. 2	71.18	70.61	70.89	70.61

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Thur., Aug. 1	82.72	81.92	82.31	82.61
Friday, Aug. 2	82.96	82.44	82.70	82.62

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
	Jan. 2	Apr. 25	Feb. 1.
Railroads	91.42	96.34	88.74
	Jan. 2	July 8	Feb. 1.
Industrials	64.00	71.79	61.47

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Thur., Aug. 3	95.92	95.13	95.57	95.56
Friday, Aug. 4	95.61	93.89	94.75	94.92

INDUSTRIALS.

Thur., Aug. 3	66.38	65.88	66.15	65.98
Friday, Aug. 4	65.99	64.48	65.23	64.56

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Thur., Aug. 3	81.15	80.50	80.85	80.62
Friday, Aug. 4	80.80	79.18	79.99	79.29

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
	Jan. 3.	June 28.	Apr. 24.
Railroads	91.76	99.61	91.47
	Jan. 3.	June 8.	Apr. 19.
Industrials	62.95	69.76	62.95

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Is Less Active and Prices Are Irregular on the Curb Market.

Trading was in diminished volume on the Curb yesterday, and prices moved irregularly on the whole, though many issues showed strength. In the industrial list there were many advances from the opening levels. United Cigar Stores rose from 287½ to 289, and closed at the high figure. The new shares "when issued" sold 3,200 between 92½ and 93⅜, closing at 93¼. Standard Oil of New Jersey advanced from the opening at 414 to 420, and closed at the top after transactions of 250. The New York company's shares opened at 515 and closed at 520. Goodrich common was again heavy, but closed within ¼ of 1 point of the opening level after having been down a full point. Trading in the mining list was restricted, and price movements narrow. Only two issues appeared in the bond list, Southern Bell 5s and Western Pacific 5s. The former sold $10,000 at par and the latter $25,000 at 82¼.

The principal transactions yesterday, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	*Allied Sec. Co.	89	91	89	90
100	Bay State Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	Brit.-Am. Tob.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
600	B.-Am. Tob. rts.	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝
200	B. F. Goodrich	76½	76½	75½	76¼
500	B. F. Good. pf.	107½	107¾	107½	107¾
100	Int. R. Tr. ctfs.	13	13	13	13
50	J. I. Case pf.	101	101	101	101
110	Man. Shirt Co.	57	57½	57	57½
65	Man. S. Co. pf.	100½	100¼	100¼	100¼
100	Manhattan Tr.	2	2	2	2
5,000	*Mays Oil	28	28	24	24
325	Penn. Textile	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
30	Stand. Oil, old	1,040	1,040	10,40	1,040
250	Stand. Oil, N. J.	414	420	414	420
35	Stand. Oil, N. Y.	515	520	515	520
500	Un. Cigar Stores	287½	289	286	289
3,200	Un. Cigar Stores Co. of A., w. i.	92¾	93⅜	92½	93¼
315	United Cigar Stores Co. of A. pf.	120	120⅜	120	120½

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	*Big Four	50	51	50	51
500	Braden Copper	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
400	B. C. Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛
500	Con. Ar. Smelt.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
450	Davis-Daly Cop.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	Dia. Bl'k Butte	8	9	8	9
9,700	El Paso Con.	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-32	1 1-16
600	Florence	94	96	92	92
500	Giroux Mining	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
500	Greene-Cananea	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛
600	Keystone	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
300	La Rose Con.	3 3-16	3¼	3 3-16	3⅛
200	Mason Valley	13½	13½	13½	13½
500	Mother Gold	1	1	1	1
100	Nevada Hills	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
400	Silver King Con.	1	1	1	1
800	S. U. M. & S.	⅝	¾	⅝	⅝
2,000	Stewart	1 9-16	1 11-16	1 9-16	1⅝
200	Tonopah Mining	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,750	Tonopah Ext.	2 13-16	2¾	2¾	2 13-16
3,300	Tonopah Merger	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 5-32
2,200	W. E. Exten.	34	36	33	35
3,000	*W. S. Mines	49	51	49	51
300	Y. G. Mines	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾

BONDS.

$10,000	S.B. T. & T. 5s.	100	100	100	100
25,000	West. Pac. 5s.	82¼	82½	82¼	82¼

*Sells cents per share.

The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday make these comparisons with those of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 1. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3¼	2½	3¼
Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	7	8	7	8
Atlantic G. & W. I. pf.	13	15	13	15
Borden's Con. Milk	120½	127½	120½	127½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	107¼	108	107¼	108
Con. Rubber Tire	13	18	13	18
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	58	59	58	59
Havana Tobacco	6	7	6	7
Havana Tobacco pf.	10	15	10	15
Houston Oil	14	14¾	14	14¾
International Salt	3	6	3	6
Kayser	89	92	89	92
†Kayser pf.	110	111	110	111
Kolb Bakery pf.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	240	242	237	240
McAndrews & Forbes	200	210	200	210
Marconi of Am., new	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
New York Transport.	5¾	6	5¾	6
Otis Elevator	73	76	73	76
Pettibone-Mulliken	27	28	27½	28
Pettibone-Mulliken pf.	101½	102	101½	102
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	255	270	255	270
R. J. Reynolds	290	300	290	300
Singer Mfg.	285	288	285	288
Stand Oil of Kansas	445	460	455	460
Standard Oil Subsid.	625	650	610	640
U. S. L. & H., new	18	19	18	19
U. S. L. & H. pf., new	86	87½	86	87½
J. S. Young	182	185	182	185

RAILROADS.

†Am. Light & Traction	405	410	405	410
†Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	108	110

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated	46	47	44	46
Butte-New York	2	2½	2	2½
Caledonia Mining	35	50	35	50
C. C. Consol	11	12	11	12
Diamond Field Daisy	8	10	8	10
First National	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾
*Greenwater	5	6	5½	6⅛
Kerr Lake	2¾	3	2¾	3
Mines of America	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
McKinley-Darragh	1⅝	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16
Nipissing Mines Co.	7⅝	7¾	7¾	7⅞
Ohio Copper 1st pd.	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pacific Smelters	3-10	¼	3-16	¼
South Live Oak	1	2	1	2
Tri-Bullion	⅝	½	⅝	½
Tularosa	¾	1	¾	1
Tuolumne Copper	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Union Mines	¾	¾	¾	¾
United Copper	¾	1	¾	1
United Copper pf.	8	20	8	20

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	146	150	146	150
Braden Copper 7s	146	150	146	150
Chicago Elevated 5s	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
Mason Valley 6s	131	133	131	133
New York City 4½s	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
N. Y. State 4s, new	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98¾	99	98¾	99
Penn. Textile 6s	98½	99	98½	99

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	19	20	18½	19½
Atlantic Refining	490	494	490	490
Borne-Scrymser	175	200	175	200
Buckeye Pipe Line	185	190	183	188
Chesebrough Mfg. Con.	825	875	825	875
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil	850	925	850	925
Crescent Pipe Line	64	68	63	68
Cumberland Pipe Line	95	105	84	90
Eureka Pipe Line	415	423	412	425
Galena-Signal Oil	235	245	235	245
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	143	148	140	145
Indiana Pipe Line	125	135	120	130
National Transit	44	46	44½	45½
New York Transit	395	410	390	400
Northern Pipe Line	160	170	150	156
Ohio Oil	104	106	104½	105¾
Prairie Oil & Gas	310	320	305	315
Solar Refining Co.	630	650	615	630
Southern Pipe Line	300	310	300	315
South Penn Oil	795	810	750	795
South West Penn. Pipe Line	175	185	178	185
Standard Oil (Cal.)	195	200	194	200
Standard Oil (Ind.)	267	270	263	270
Standard Oil (Kan.)	445	490	445	465
Standard Oil (Ken.)	470	485	465	475
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	325	275	290
Standard Oil (N. J.)	418	423	410	417
Standard Oil Subsid. "on bloc"	625	650	625	660
Standard Oil old stock "all on"	1,048	1,073	1,033	1,077
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	510	520	510	520
Standard Oil (Ohio)	230	240	220	230
Swan & Finch	190	215	190	215
Union Tank Line	73	80	73	77
Vacuum Oil	167	173	175	182
Washington Oil	30	35	30	35
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,400	1,600	1,300	1,000

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	Aug. 2. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 1. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. ex rights	22¾	23	22¾	22¾
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young	180	188	180	188
MacAndrews & Forbes	203	209	205	210
Porto Rico-American	270	280	270	280
R. J. Reynolds	280	295	285	295
United Cigar Stores	280	290	286	288
United C. S., w. i.	93¼	93¾	92¾	93
United C. S. pf., w. i.	120	120½	120	120¾
United C. S. rights	9¾	10¼	9¼	11¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Aug. 1.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$962,546	$962,546	$29,119,048
Internal revenue	747,722	747,722	23,480,258
Corporation tax	56,840	56,840	1,410,883
Miscellaneous	235,762	235,762	5,549,004
Total receipts	2,022,872	2,022,872	61,559,206
Total expend's	1,571,729	1,571,729	61,851,247
Surplus	451,142	451,142	*292,041

*Deficit.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $96,407,557; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,264,844.

The total of the general fund was $161,845,840.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

Many Local Issues Make Gains In Other Cities.

Trading in the principal out-of-town markets yesterday resulted in a number of gains in local issues, as reported in the special dispatches to THE TIMES.

Houston Oil common and the dividend certificates were in demand and fractionally higher in Baltimore. Consolidated Gas 4½'s lost 2 points on a small transaction. The softness is due to the fact that a large unsold portion of a block of the issue taken by a syndicate was recently distributed among the members.

Lake Copper was the feature of the Boston market. It is reported that an effort to bear the stock early in the week by a Boston brockerage house met with resentment on the part of three or four other houses which are interested in the stock. They took all offerings, it is said, and a short interest is reported to have been caught. The price advanced 2¼ points. Trading in it was on a large scale. Most of the other coppers gained large fractions. Confidence in these issues is stronger. Lawson's Trinity, which has been inactive of late, gained ⅝, and that operator is believed to be taking a hand in the market. Trading broadened.

Quaker Oats common advanced 10 points in Chicago on sales aggregating only 23 shares to 300, a new high record. Trading elsewhere was fairly active, with International Harvester, American Can shares, and Peoples Gas as the features of strength. Quaker Oats preferred moved up a trifle in sympathy with the common, and fractional gains were recorded in Hart, Schaffner & Marks preferred, Illinois Brick and Diamond Match. The weakest spot in the local market was Street's Stable Car preferred, which sold 5 points under the last previous sale at 43. Sears, Roebuck common was slightly easier, while Chicago Railways Series 2 receded fractionally.

Philadelphia's market was again influenced by rumors regarding the futures of several local companies, but as a rule they were given scant consideration in well-informed circles. One of the most persistent involved the eventual disposition of the Philadelphia Electric Company. The recent activity and strength of the stock, which was once more in evidence yesterday, naturally attracted a good deal of attention and comment. It was suggested in one quarter that the reports regarding a deal with the General Electric were being used in the nature of a club to force the hand of the United Gas Improvement interests, or in other words, to get the U. G. I. to formulate a more liberal plan of merger than the one proposed and refused last Winter.

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	Boston Elevated	123	123	123
10	Boston & Maine	99	98	98
10	Boston Suburban pf.	78	78	78
80	Boston & Wor. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
100	Mass. Elec.	18¾	18¾	18¾
5	Mass. Elec. pf. stpd.	77	77	77
175	Mass. Elec. pf. frac. warrants	19c	19c	19c
181	N. Y., N. H. & H.	136⅜	136	136⅜
2	Old Colony	176	176	176
44	West End St. R. R.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝

TELEPHONES.

112	Am. Tel. & Tel.	146¼	146	146
200	Mex. Tel. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	New England Tel.	154	154	154
10	New Eng. Tel. rights	5¼	5	5

MISCELLANEOUS.

155	Am. Ag. Chem.	61¼	61	61
164	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100½	100¼	100½
10	Amoskeag	82	82	82
15	Am. Pneu. Ser.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
115	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	18½	18½	18½
35	Am. Sugar	127¼	127	127
51	Am. Sugar pf.	122½	121¾	122
196	Am. Woolen pf.	89	88½	89
10	East Boston Land	14½	14½	14½
25	Edison	147½	147½	297½
25	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	84½	84½	84½
186	General Elec.	183	182½	182¾
800	General Motors pf.	80	79⅝	80
57	Mass. Gas	86¾	86¾	86¾
65	Mass. Gas pf.	95½	95½	95½
32	McElwain 1st pf.	105½	104	105¼
22	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	99¾	100	
100	Pullman	161	161	161
110	Reece Button	16½	16½	16½
15	Reece Folding	4½	4½	4½
68	Swift & Co.	106⅝	105¾	105¾
846	United Fruit	207	205	208
70	United Shoe	51¾	51½	51½
10	United Shoe pf.	29	29	29
71	U. S. Rub. rights	½	½	½
2,080	U. S. Steel	72¼	71½	71⅝
25	U. S. Steel pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾

MINING.

50	Adventure	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Algomah	6	6	6
710	Allouez	47¾	46	47¼
770	Amalgamated	84⅛	83¼	83½
315	Am. Zinc	31¾	31½	31½
2,359	Arizona Commercial	6	5½	5¾
151	Arnold	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
25	Boston & Corbin	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3
2,100	Butte & Superior	43½	42¾	42¾
92	Cal. & Arizona	75½	75½	75½
23	Calumet & Hecla	528	525	528
145	Centennial	23	22¾	23
100	Chino	33	32¾	33
186	Copper Range	58¾	58	58¼
75	Daly-West	5¼	5¼	5¼
75	East Butte	13⅞	13½	13¾
710	Giroux	5	4 15-16	5
120	Granby	55	54¾	55
640	Greene-Cananea	10¼	10	10¼
180	Hancock	31¾	30¾	31¼
350	Hedley	17	17	17¼
50	Helvetia	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
880	Indiana	18¾	17½	18½
60	Island Creek pf.	91	91	91
685	Isle Royale	35¾	35¾	35¾
5,030	Lake	38	35

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday, Aug. 2, 1912.

Total sales Aug. 2, 1912 419,028
From Jan. 1, 1912 77,332,012
Same period last year 60,850,974

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
83½	83¾	18,000	Amalgamated Copper	83⅜	84¼	83⅜	83½	— ½
61	61½	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	61⅜	61⅜	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅛
100	100⅛	100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
71	71⅛	700	Am. Beet Sugar	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	7,000	Am. Can	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	39⅞	+1
119⅜	120	6,000	Am. Can pf	118⅝	120⅝	118⅞	120	+1¼
59⅝	59½	1,700	Am. Car & Foundry	59⅝	59⅝	59	59⅜	— ⅛
117⅝	119½	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	+1½
32	32½	400	Am. Cities	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
74½	77	100	Am. Cities pf	76¾	76⅞	76¾	76⅞	— ⅛
53½	54	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53½	53⅝	53¼	53½	...
26	26½	100	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
43¾	44	900	Am. Locomotive	43⅝	44	43⅜	44	+ ⅛
17	18	500	Am. Malt	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
62¾	62⅝	1,150	Am. Malt pf	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	+ ⅛
84½	84½	2,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84⅜	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝	— ⅛
108	108½	25	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	...
35¾	36	200	Am. Steel Foundries	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
126½	127½	500	Am. Sugar Refining	127⅜	127⅝	127	127⅜	+ ¼
121¼	123	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	122	122	122	122	+ ⅛
145⅞	146	400	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	146	146	145⅞	146	...
202⅞	203½	800	Am. Tobacco	202	203	202	203	+1
104⅞	105	225	Am. Tobacco pf. new	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	...
88⅜	88¼	400	Am. Woolen pf	86	89	88½	88½	...
41⅜	42	1,700	Anaconda Copper Co	42⅜	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
124	126	100	Assets Realization	125	125	125	125	— 1
107⅞	108	3,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	108¼	108¾	108	108	— ⅛
102⅜	102⅝	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
141½	141⅝	900	Atlantic Coast Line	141⅜	141⅝	141½	141⅝	+ ⅛
105⅝	106	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105⅝	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	+ ⅛
107⅜	107¾	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio	108⅛	108¼	108	108¼	— ⅛
...	...	5	Bank of Commerce	197½	197½	197½	197½	...
57⅜	57½	1,000	Bethlehem Steel	57½	57⅝	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
69¼	69½	1,400	Bethlehem Steel pf	70¼	70¼	69¼	69¼	— ¼
92⅞	93⅛	5,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	93⅛	93⅝	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
274¾	274½	7,400	Canadian Pacific	274	275	272¾	274½	+ ½
27	27¼	400	Central Leather Co	27	27	27	27	+ ¼
96	97	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf	96	96	96	96	...
80⅜	81	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	81⅜	81½	81	81	— ⅜
17½	18	400	Chicago Gt. Western	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
34½	34⅝	400	Chi. Gt. Western pf	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	...
107¼	107½	6,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	107⅜	107⅝	107	107½	+ ⅛
140½	141	2,900	Chi. & Northwestern	141⅜	141⅝	141¼	141¼	— ⅛
6¾	7½	300	Chi. Un. Tr. pf. t.r.sta.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
22½	22¾	2,200	Chino Copper	22⅞	23	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31	31	31	...
144½	145	1,400	Consolidated Gas	144⅜	145	144⅝	144⅝	+ ⅛
14	14½	1,000	Corn Products Ref	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
32½	32⅞	300	Distillers' Securities	33	33⅛	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
18	18⅛	300	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
36⅛	36¼	7,100	Erie	36⅞	36¼	36	36	— ⅛
54	54⅜	300	Erie 1st pf	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
43½	44½	100	Erie 2d pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
182¼	183	800	General Electric	182½	182½	182	182½	+ ½
37	37⅛	1,400	General Motors	36	37⅝	36	37⅝	+ ⅛
78	80	1,500	General Motors pf	78¾	80	78½	79⅝	+ 1⅝
3⅞	4	300	Goldfield Consol	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
141⅜	141⅝	10,800	Great Northern pf	142⅜	142⅞	141⅜	141⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	1,400	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	44⅛	44½	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
56¾	(56¾	150	Guggenheim Explor	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
131¼	131⅝	600	Illinois Central	131⅜	131⅞	131	131	— ⅛
18⅜	18⅝	300	Inspiration Con. Cop	19¼	19½	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
20¼	20⅜	4,100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
58½	58¾	6,160	Inter.-Met. pf	58⅜	59¼	58⅜	58¾	+ ⅛
48	49½	100	Int. Agricultural	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
122¾	123¾	4,300	Int. Harvester	122⅜	124⅜	122½	123½	+ ⅜
15⅞	16	100	Int. Harvester	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
57	57½	300	Int. Paper	57⅛	57¼	57	57	...
25	25⅜	500	Kansas City South	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
171¼	171½	26,100	Lehigh Valley	170	172¼	170	171¼	+ ¼
207	208	800	Liggett & Myers	207¼	208⅝	207⅛	208⅝	+ ⅜
113	115	40	Liggett & Myers pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	...
44	44⅝	800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	45¼	45¼	44½	44½	— ⅛
150½	160	2,800	Louisville & Nash	160	160½	159¾	160	+ ¼
76½	78½	200	May Dept. Stores	77¼	77¼	77	77	— 1½
4	4½	100	Mercantile Marine	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	...
17	17⅝	700	Mercantile Marine pf	17	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
68⅜	68⅞	200	Mexican Petroleum	69	69	68⅞	68⅞	+ ⅛
29½	29¾	2,800	Miami Copper	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	20⅞	500	Minn. & St. Louis	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
151¼	151⅝	1,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	151	151⅞	151	151½	— ⅛
156	157¾	300	M., St. P. & S.S.M.pf	157	157½	157	157½	+1¼
27⅜	28	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
60	61	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
37⅜	37⅝	1,800	Missouri Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
140	140¾	1,200	Nat. Biscuit Co	141⅞	141⅞	140¾	140¾	+ ⅛
17	17½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
59¼	59½	1,000	Nat. Lead Co	59⅞	60	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
21⅝	22	2,200	Nev. Consol. Copper	22	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
77½	78	110	New York Air Brake	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
117	117⅜	1,600	New York Central	117⅜	118	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅛
135	137	200	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	136	136	136	136	+ ½
32¼	32⅜	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	32½	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
89½	90	100	New York State Rys	89⅜	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝	+ ⅛
118	118¼	1,200	Norfolk & Western	118⅜	118⅝	118¼	118¼	— ⅛
81¾	83	100	North American	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
126¾	126⅞	10,163	Northern Pacific	126⅝	126⅞	126⅜	126⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	32	200	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
51¼	51½	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel	51	51½	51	51½	+ ⅛
124½	124⅝	4,400	Pennsylvania R. R	124⅛	124⅝	124⅛	124⅜	+ ⅛
115¼	115½	625	People's Gas, C., ex d	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¼	— ⅛
192	192⅞	200	P. Lorillard Co	193	193	192	192	+2
113¾	...	50	P. Lorillard Co. pf	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	...
109¾	109½	2,300	P., C., C. & St. Louis	109	110	109	109⅝	+ ⅜
92	92¼	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
36¼	36¾	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
103½	104	1,205	Pressed Steel Car pf	101⅛	103½	101½	103⅛	+1⅜
114⅝	116¾	160	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J.	116	116	116	116	— ⅞
160	161	120	Pullman Company	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	+ ⅞
21¼	21⅜	3,200	Ray Consol. Copper	21¼	21½	21¼	21⅜	...
167⅜	167½	64,500	Reading	167½	168⅜	167⅛	167⅜	+ ¼
•89½	89⅜	500	Reading 1st pf	90	90	90	90	...
96½	98	100	Reading 2d pf	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	+ ½
27¼	27⅜	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
85⅝	86	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	85⅞	86⅜	85⅝	86⅛	+ ⅛
25¾	26	1,900	Rock Island Co.	25½	26⅛	26	25⅞	+ ⅛
51⅛	52	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf	51⅛	52¼	51½	52¼	+ ⅜
35½	35¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36	36¼	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	100	St. Louis Southwest'n	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
72¼	73¼	300	St. L. Southwest'n pf	73	73	72⅞	73	+ ⅛
24½	24½	1,600	Seaboard Air Line	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
54½	54¼	1,100	Seaboard Air Line pf	54½	54⅝	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
195	195⅜	700	Sears, Roebuck & Co	195⅝	195⅞	195⅜	195⅞	— ⅛
111⅝	111⅞	1,500	Southern Pacific	112⅛	112¼	111⅜	111⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	29¼	2,500	Southern R'way ext	29¼	29⅜	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
77¼	77⅜	1,400	South. R'way pf. ext	78	78	77½	77½	— ½
29¼	29⅜	100	Standard Milling	29½	29½	29½	29½	...
64	64⅞	300	Standard Milling pf	64¾	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
38	38½	1,450	Studebaker Co	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
42½	43	400	Tennessee Copper	43	43	42⅞	43	+ ¼
126	127	1,500	Texas Co	127½	127½	127	127	...
22⅜	23	400	Texas & Pacific	22	22½	22	22½	+1
37½	37⅝	400	Third Avenue, new	37⅜	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
30	32	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	— ⅛
110¾	111½	100	Underw'd Typewriter	111	111	111	111	...
12½	13	200	Union Bag & Paper	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
58½	59	200	Union B. & Paper pf	59	59	59	59	+1
171⅜	171½	24,650	Union Pacific	171⅞	172¼	171⅝	171¾	— ¼
90⅛	90⅜	400	Union Pacific pf	90¼	90⅝	90½	90⅝	+ ⅜
56	57½	100	United Cigar Mfrs	57	57	57	57	...
86	92	110	U. S. Express	89	89	89	89	—4
44⅝	45	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	44¼	44½	44⅛	44½	— ⅝
84	84½	2,100	U. S. Realty & Imp	84¼	85	84½	84½	+ ½
52½	53	1,500	U. S. Rubber	53¼	53¾	52¾	52⅞	+ ⅛
107⅝	108½	1,350	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	108⅛	108⅞	108	108	...
71½	71⅝	53,600	U. S. Steel	72¼	72¾	71½	71½	— ⅝
113	113⅜	1,450	U. S. Steel pf	113¾	114	113¾	113⅞	+ ⅛
62⅜	62½	3,000	Utah Copper	62⅜	62⅝	62½	62½	— ⅛
48⅝	50	150	Va.-Caro. Chem., ex d	48⅝	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
41½	45⅝	200	Wabash pf	44¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
144	147⅜	800	Wabash pf	15	15	15	15	...
58½	58⅝	500	Western Maryland	58	58¼	58	58½	+ ⅛
82½	83	600	Western Union Tel	82	82⅜	82	82¼	+ ⅛
82¼	82⅜	15,700	Westinghouse E. & M	80⅜	83⅜	80½	82¼	+ 1⅝
125	140	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	125	125	125	125	+3¼
114	115	100	Weyman-Bruton pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	...
56½	57	400	Wisconsin Central	57	57	57	57	+ ½
114¼	114¼	400	Woolworth pf	114¼	114¼	113⅝	113⅝	+ ½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Aug. 2, 1912 ..... $2,220,000
From Jan. 1, 1912 466,123,500
Same period last year 535,118,500

Jap Gov 4½s, str in		4,000		95¼	
1,000		1,000		95	
N Y City 4s, 1959		3,000		95¼	
1,000	98⅞	Ches & O conv 4½s		93⅜	
8,000	99	1,000		93⅜	
N Y City 4½s		C, B & Q gen 4s			
1,000	101⅝	5,000		95⅞	
4½s, 1962, temp		joint 4s			
rcts		12,000		96⅛	
53,000	100⅛	4,000		96⅛	
4½s, 1957		6,000		96⅛	
1,000	106¼	Ill Div 4s			
1,000	106⅛	2,000		99¼	
6,000	91	1,000		102⅞	
Allis-Chalm 5s, Tr		Chi Gt Westn 4s			
Co ctfs of dep		10,000		77¼	
3,000	60½	C, Ind & L ref 5s			
Am Smelt Secur 6s		1,000		109¾	
13,000	104⅞	Chi, Mil & St P			
8,000	105	conv 4½s, sub			
Am T & T col 4s		rcts, full paid			
1,000	90⅜	4,000		105⅛	
Am Wr Paper 5s		500		105¼	
3,000	91⅛	43,000		105⅞	
1,000	91	60,000		105⅞	
1,000	91⅛	30,000		105⅞	
6,000	91	10,000		105⅜	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000		105⅜	
10,000	78¼	11,000		105¾	
A, T & S F gen 4s		56,000		106	
1,000	97⅛	500		106⅛	
10,000	97⅛	3,000		105⅞	
500	97	Chi & N W, Mil,			
20,000	97⅜	S & N W 1st 4s			
conv 4s, 1955		10,000		93½	
6,000	108¼	Chi, Rock Isl & P			
conv 4s, 1960		Ry deb 5s			
75,000	104⅞	20,000		92¼	
25,000	104⅝	C, R I & P gen 4s			
conv 5s		2,000		94⅜	
5,000	108¼	Chi, Rock Isl & P			
Calif-Ariz 1st &		Ry ref 4s			
ref 4½s		1,000		88¼	
1,000	100	6,000		88¼	
Trans St L 4s		6,000		88¼	
5,000	92¼	C, R I & P R R 4s			
B & O pr lien 3½s		4,000		68⅝	
2,000	91	8,000		68⅝	
gold 4s		1,000		68⅝	
1,000	97⅝	12,000		69	
21,000	97½	1,000		69¼	
S W Div 3½s		4,000		68⅞	
5,000	90⅛	2,000		69	
B R T ref conv 4s		Chino Copper 6s			
10,000	93⅛	3,500		140	
10,000s10f	93¼	Clev, Cin, C & St			
5,000s20f	93¼	L, St L Div 4s			
10,000	93½	2,000		90⅝	
25,000	93⅜	Col Midland 1st 4s			
60,000	93½	10,000		50	
10,000	93⅜	Col & 9th Av 1st 5s			
59,000	93½	2,000		102	
5,000	93⅜	Con Tobacco 4s			
1,000	93¼	6,000		97	
64,000	93⅜	Del & Hud conv 4s			
5,000	93¼	10,000		98¼	
Bklyn U El 1st 5s		11,000		98½	
5,000	102⅝	19,000		98¼	
B, Roch & P con 4½s		Detr Riv Tunl 4½s			
2,000	105⅞	2,000		99¼	
Cal Gas & Elec 5s		Dist Sec Corp 5s			
1,000	85⅞	24,000		73⅜	
Canada So 1st 6s		3,000		73¼	
1,000	100⅝	Du P de Nem P 4½s			
7,000	100⅝	7,000		88	
Cent Leather 5s		East Tenn, Va &			
2,000	85⅛	Ga con 5s			
7,000	85⅞	3,000		110¼	
3,000	85⅞	Gen Motors 5s			
Cent Pac 1st 4s		1,000		100⅜	
Grand Rap & Ind		5,000		85⅞	
1st gtd 4½s		N Y & Grnw L 5s			
10,000	102⅛	6,000		103⅜	
Gt Northn pref 4½s		N Y, N H & H			
1,000	100⅝	conv 3½s			
Gulf & Ship I 5s		2,000		90½	
1,000	92	N Y Railways temp			
Ill Steel 4½s, J P		ref 4s			
M & Co tr rcts		3,000		78⅝	
5,000	90⅝	2,000		78½	
5,000	90⅝	temp adj 5s			
Ind Steel 5s, J P		10,000		58	
M & Co tr rcts		20,000		57⅞	
21,000	100⅜	5,000		57⅝	
11,000	100⅜	43,000		57⅝	
Insp Con Cop 6s,		3,000		57⅝	
sub rcts, 1st pd		34,000		57⅝	
5,000	107½	1,000		57½	
Inter-Met 4½s		10,000		57⅝	
10,000	82¼	5,000		57⅝	
10,000	83⅛	5,000		57⅝	
12,000	82⅞	7,000		57⅝	
17,000	82⅝	N Y Teleph 4½s			
10,000	82⅝	4,000		100⅛	
5,000	82⅞	7,000		100	
1,000	82⅞	N Y, West & B 4½s			
20,000	82⅞	31,000		100	
18,000	82¼	1,000		99⅞	
Interbor R T 5s		Nor & Wn con 4s			
1,000	104⅝	5,000		97⅝	
Int Stm Pump 5s		2,000		97¼	
2,000	92¼	conv 4s			
3,000	92¼	12,000		117⅜	
Kan City So 5s		Pocah C & C 4s			
5,000	93	4,000		91	
Kan City Term 4s		Northn Pacific 4s			
3,000	97½	3,000		98½	
Lake S & Mich So		Northn Pacific 3s			
4s, 1928		18,000		69	
1,000	93½	Ore Short Line gtd			
4s, 1931		ref 4s			
1,000	92⅝	1,000		92½	
Leh Val of Penn		1,000		92¾	
con 4s		Pac Tel & Tel 5s			
4,000	97½	12,000		100⅞	
Liggett & Myers		Penn conv 3½s, 1915			
7s, temp bonds		21,000		97¼	
4,000	120⅜	1,000		97¼	
1,000	120⅜	7,000		97¼	
12,000	120⅜	Penn R R con 4s			
29,000s20f	120½	1,000		101½	
Liggett & Myers 5s		P Lorillard Co 7s,			
1,000	98⅜	temp bonds			
2,000 c	98¼	1,000		121⅜	
13,000	98¼	2,000		122	
10,000	98¼	2,000s20f		121⅜	
1,000	98⅝	P Lorillard Co 5s			
1,000	98¼	1,000		98¾	
Mer Mar cel tr 4½s		5,000		98¾	
23,000	64⅜	2,000 c		99	
6,000	64⅝	1,000		98¾	
Mil & Northwestn		Pub Serv Corp n f 5s			
1st con 6s		15,000		93¼	
1,000	101¼	4,000		93¾	
3,000	101¼	Ray Consol 1st 6s			
ext 4½s		20,000		124	
1,000	100⅝	Reading gen 4s			
Minn & St Louis		10,000		87¼	
1st & ref 4s		1,000		97¼	
1,000	68	2,000		97	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		10,000		97⅜	
5,000	94⅞	Rep Iron & Steel			
Nassau Elec R R 4s		s f 5s, 1940			
1,000	77½	3,000		92	
Natl Tube 5s, J P		St L, Ir Mt & So			
M & Co tr rcts		unify & ref 4s			
15,000	93¾	92,000		78	
N Y Cent deb 4s,		Riv & Gulf 4s			
1934		2,000		83¾	
1,000	94	St L & San Fran			
N Y G, El L, H &		Ry gen 6s			
P pur mon 4s		5,000		108	
St L & San Fran		U S Rubber Co			
R R gen 6s		1,000		104¼	
7,000	86⅞	10,000		104⅛	
con 4s		6,000		104	
8,000	85	U S Steel Corp s f 5s			
ref 4s		5,000		102⅝	
10,000	78⅝	14,000		102⅞	
6,000	78⅝	25,000		102⅝	
1,000	79	10,000		102⅝	
St Paul, M & M		registered			
con 4s		500		102⅞	
5,000	98⅛	Va-Car Chem 5s			
Seab Air L ref 4s		6,000		98¼	
1,000	79¼	Wabash 1st 5s			
gold 4s, stpd		2,000		100⅛	
5,000	87⅞	2d 5s			
adjustment 5s		10,000		99⅝	
15,000	79	Wabash R R ref			
5,000	79¼	& ext 4s			
So Pac conv 4s		10,000		68½	
18,000	94⅞	Eq Tr Co ctfs			
Southn Ry gen 4s		of dep, stpd			
7,000	78¼	2,000		63¼	
10,000	78¼	18,000		66	
Stand Gas & Elec		2,000		65⅞	
conv 6s		Wab Pitts Ter 1st			
1,000	101¾	Cent Trust ctfs			
Texas Co conv 6s		4,000		83⅞	
17,000	101⅞	6,000		84	
Third Av adj 5s		Wn Maryland 4s			
6,000	71¼	1,000 c		86⅞	
1,000	71⅝	2,000		86½	
ref 4s		Westn N Y & Penn			
1,000	82⅜	gen 4s			
10,000	82¾	1,000		86⅝	
Tol, St L & Wn		W U Tel col tr 5s			
prior lien 3½s		5,000		101¼	
2,000	85⅛	Westn Union fund			
Undergr Elec Rys		& real est 4½s			
of Lond inc 6s		1,000		97⅜	
1,000	86	1,000		97½	
Un Pacific 1st 4s		West Shore 4s			
8,000	100¼	5,000		99½	
2,000	100¼	3,000		99⅝	
conv 4s		registered			
75,000	102	1,000		98½	
500	101⅝	Westingh El & M			
10,000	101⅞	1st conv s f 5s			
		1,000		95	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100½	101	Pan 2s, r,		
2s, c, 1930	100½	101¼	1938	100½	101
3s, r, 1918	102	102⅜	Pan 3s, r,		
3s, c, 1918	102	102⅜	1961	101⅛	101⅞
4s, r, 1925	113⅜	114½	Pan 3s, c,		
4s, c, 1925	113⅜	114½	1961	101⅜	101⅞
Pan 2s, r,					
1936	100½	101			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp	200	206	Long Island	48	53
Alb & Susq	263½	...	L-V B 1st		
Allis-Chalm,	¼	⅝	pf	103⅝	104
Do 1st pd	1¼	1⅞	Do 2d pf	91¼	91⅝
Allis-Ch pf	2½	6½	Mackay Cos	87	91
Do 1st pd	4½	5	Do pf	69	69⅜
A B S pf	95½	97½	Man C R	700	1,000
A B S & F	95¾	96¼	Man Beach	2	5
Do pf	140	142⅜	Man Elev	134	135
Am Coal	70	95	M D St pf	103½	108
A C Oil pf	96	102½	Mich Cent		190
Am C Prod	96	97	M & St L		
Do pf	109		pf	46½	48
Am Exp	209	212	M, St P &		
A H & L	5	5¼	S S M

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

Regnor—Rexor

115th St. Broadway 116th St.

TWO 12-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy.

Overlooking Columbia University, Barnard College, with an ideal view of the river. Unusually large rooms, with an extra number of clothes and linen closets, extra large foyer, &c.

4 Rooms and Bath..... $800 to $1,100
5 Rooms, 2 Baths .....$1,200 to $1,400
6 Rooms, 2 Baths .....$1,400 to $1,700
7 Rooms, 3 Baths .....$1,600 to $2,250

ALSO

The Colosseum

South Cor. Riverside Drive & 116th St.

New 12-Story Fireproof Building.

One very attractive 12-Room Apartment with 4 baths, large reception foyer, 17 closets, etc., occupying entire floor, overlooking the River. The arrangement and size of the rooms, appointments and general finish of this apartment are equal to the best private residence. Will rent to A1 tenant

For $3,700 Per Annum.

Aqua Vista

460 Riverside Drive, Just North of 116th St.

Choicest section of the Drive.

6 Rooms, 2 Baths...$1,100
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,100 to $1,600
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,400 to $1,600

Paterno Bros. (Inc.), Joseph Paterno, Pres. & Treas.

Sophomore

21 Claremont Av., Few Steps N. of 116th St.

Overlooking Columbia University and Barnard College. The 4-room apartments are especially attractive

4 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $840
6 Rooms, 2 Baths...$1,100
8 Rooms, 3 Baths...$1,400

Owners and Builders, Representatives on Premises.

Apartments Seen Evenings till 10 P. M.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

TO NEW HAVEN $1.00

Steamer **RICHARD PECK** leaves Pier 28, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St. 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Refreshments.

UP THE HUDSON 50c

Steamer **CITY OF LOWELL** leaves Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Refreshments.

These excursions under management of

FALL RIVER LINE

Tickets at Piers only on day of excursions.

MAUCH CHUNK
GLEN ONOKO
AUG. 4 **$1.50** ROUND TRIP

BELLEWOOD
EVERY SUNDAY **$1.00** ROUND TRIP

Lehigh Valley Railroad

Trains leave Pennsylvania Ferries, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., for
Mauch Chunk..8:30 A. M.
Bellewood.....9:00 A. M.
Jersey City 20 Minutes Later. Hudson River Tube Trains connect at Jersey City Station.

CONEY ISLAND DREAMLAND PIER
ROCKAWAY BEACH TO-DAY

Strs. **ROSEDALE & SYLVESTER.**
Lv. W. 129th St. 9:30, 1:30.
Lv. W. 23d St. 10:00, 2:00, 3:00, *7:30.
Lv. Battery 10:30, 2:30, 3:30, *8:00.
Lv. Coney Island 1:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:00.
Lv. Rockaway Beach 12:30, 5:00, 6:00.
*Boat does not go to Rockaway Beach.
Exc'n tickets 129th St. to Coney Isl. & Rockaway, 50c. To Coney Island from W. 23d St. and Battery, 40c.
FREE ADM. TO LUNA PARK
Weekdays with Each Round Trip Ticket.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
ROUND 50¢ TRIP

FAMOUS FAMILY RESORT on Long Island Sound. Weekdays lv. Battery 10, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4, 6 P. M. Sun., 9, 10, 11, 12 A.M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7 P. M. E. 24th St. ½ hour later. McAllister St'b't Co.

"THE ORIGINAL"
Sight-Seeing Yacht Clifton

Around Manhattan Island. Lecturer aboard. Daily, 10:30 A. M. & 2:30 P. M. Foot West 43d St. Office Flatiron Bldg. Tel. 5441 Gram.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, August 7th, 1912,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF A COMMITTEE.
2 2-10 shs American Malt Corp. common.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$53,000 Iron Clad Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds.
66 shs. Central Park, North & East R. R. R.
6 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
43 shs. New York Produce Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Interborough Rapid Transit R. R.

To Whom It May Concern: Pursuant to the provisions of Section 17 of the banking law, notice is hereby given that twenty-five (25) shares of capital stock of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company belonging to the estate of Myer Foster; fifteen (15) shares of said capital stock belonging to Morris J. Meyer; ten (10) shares of said capital stock belonging to Charles N. Taintor, and fifteen (15) shares of said capital stock belonging to Samuel Weil will be sold at public auction on the 7th day of August, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on that day, by the Directors of the Broadway Safe Deposit Company, through the agency of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York. CHARLES STRAUSS, Secretary.

D. GORDON, Auctioneer, sells bric-a-brac novelties, evenings, 385 Grand St.

Be Sure of Getting Your Money

Reliable roomers are worth advertising for. Use the Furnished Room columns of The New York Times and you will meet with few disappointments.

Call
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

5 TO 15 DAY TOURS Leave every few days for the ST. LAWRENCE, NOVA SCOTIA, NIAGARA, THE LAKES, ETC. With Personal Escort. All Travelin Expenses Included. **$55** and up

Send for Program 17.

THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Avenue, 553 Fifth Ave., 2389 Broadway, New York.

BLOCK ISLAND, EVERY SUNDAY RHODE ISLAND **$1.50**

Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Av., 8:40; Nostrand Av., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:48 A. M., for Montauk; thence by **STEAMER "SHINNECOCK."**

Lve. Block Island, returning, 4 P. M. Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at 170 Broadway, 5th Av. Bldg., (5th Av. & 23d St., and Long Island R. R. stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Refreshments on steamer.

POUGHKEEPSIE
and Return $1.00 Sundays

New steamer RENSSELAER leaves Pier 32, North River, 8:45. West 132d St., 9:15 A. M.

Excellent Dining Room Service—Music.

Hudson Navigation Co. 'Phone 9400 Spring

SURF BATHING
Within 45 Minutes of New York City
ROCKAWAY BEACH

On Sundays trains will leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station via Long Island Railroad) hourly from 8:58 A. M. until 10:58 P. M., inclusive.

On Sundays trains leave Brooklyn (Flatbush Ave. Station), the terminus of the Interborough Subway, at frequent intervals during the entire day.

LONG BEACH

Leave N. Y. (Pennsylvania Station) Sundays, 5:25, 9:02, 9:30, 10:02, 10:43, 11:25 A. M., 12:38, 1:21, 1:41, 2:13, 3:05, 3:30, 4:07, 4:45, 5:33, 6:08, 7:00, 7:41, 8:31, 9:24 P. M.

5th Season of the Delightful Excursions to
BRIDGEPORT
POPULAR STEEL STEAMER **"MONTAUK"** ROUND TRIP **75c.** EVERY SUNDAY

Lv. Pier ft. 131st St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.
Lv. Pier ft. W. 23d St., N. R., 9:45 A. M.
Lv. Pier 8, E. R., (near Hanover Sq.,) 10:15 A. M.
Lv. Recreation Pier, ft. E. 24th St., 10:45 A. M.
2 hours at Bridgeport. Due New York 9:30 P. M. Music, Cafe, Dining Service and Staterooms.

EXCURSIONS
LAKE HOPATCONG, $1.00
EVERY SUNDAY and HOLIDAY
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.30; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m.
Atlantic City, $2.50
TOMORROW, ALSO WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.30; Liberty St. 8.00 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
HARD COAL! NO SMOKE! COMFORT!

THE ORIGINAL AND BEST
BRIDGEPORT
EXCURSION ON POPULAR STEAMER
ROUND TRIP FARE **$1.00** BROCKTON EVERY SUNDAY

Lve. ft. W. 131st St., 9 A. M.; Rec. Pier 30, E. R. (ft. Market St.,) 10; Pier ft. E. 24th St., 10:30. Full two hours ashore. Returning N. Y. 9:30 P. M. Cabaret, Music, Dining Service, Cafe. 'Phone Orchard 6041.

BERMUDA TOURS
Including Hotels, Drives, &c.
5 Days.....$27.50 and up
8 Days.....$39.00 and up
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
Tel. 4520 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

UP THE SOUND Sea Cliff, & Glenwood
Str. "Sagamore" leaves Pier 3, E. R., ft. Hanover Sq. & So. Ferry, Sats., 1:00; New Pier foot 34th St., E. R., 1:30 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 5:15 P. M. Sundays leave Pier 8, 9:30; New Pier foot 34th St., 9:50 A. M. Ret. due N. Y. 3:30 P. M. EXCURSION 80c. TICKETS.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION Around Manhattan Island. Daily. Battery Pier, So. Ferry, 10:30-2:30.
HALCYON SEE THE OCEAN. Sandy Hook Lightship & Forts. 1:15, ret. 5. Phone Broad 5372.

SEEING NEW YORK YACHT MANHATTAN, 40 Miles around New York. Hudson River Palisades, and all points of interest fully explained by lecturer. Leaves Daily and Sunday, West 22d St., 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. 'Phone Gram. 4639.

STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
VIA BOAT AND TROLLEY $2.25
PROVIDENCE DIRECT, $1.50—WORCESTER, $2.40—FALL RIVER, $1.75

Steel Steamships **GEORGIA** and **TENNESSEE**
Daily; Sundays Included, from Pier 19, East River, 5:30 P. M. Improved Service.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED SUMMER FOLDER. TELEPHONE 2700 BEEKMAN.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway; Uptown Office, Broadway & 23d St.; N. Y.
General Offices, Piers 19 & 20, East River, N. Y.
The Hartford and New York Transportation Company.

FOR A FEW DAYS OUTING A SEA TRIP HAS NO EQUAL

The Salt Breezes of Old Ocean—the Fascinating Intermingling of Craft and Vistas—the Pleasure of Sight-seeing in Boston or Portland, the "City Beautiful"—Afford a Perfect Combination of Rest and Recreation.

All-the-Way-by-Water
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE.
Direct Between **NEW YORK & BOSTON**

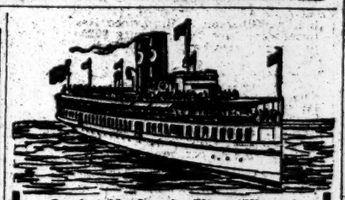
Great White Steel Steamships Massachusetts & Bunker Hill

Leave New York week days & Sundays, Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., at 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Fare $4. Inside Two-berth Rooms, with electric fans, $1. Outside, $2. Tickets at Pier, at 290 B'way, also N. Y. Transfer Co. & Tourist Offices.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE,
Direct Between **NEW YORK & PORTLAND**

Steel Steamships North Land & North Star
Leave Pier 15, N. R., foot Vesey St., Tues., Thurs. & Sats. at 5 P. M.; also Mondays 10:30 A. M. A delightful 22-hour trip. Round Trip fare, $10.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION



Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant Way to
NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Long Branch, Asbury Park, Sea Girt, etc., is via the Twin Screw Flyers of the
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
An ideal way to see New York Harbor

Lv. N. Y., Pier 81, N. R., foot W. 42d St., week days, 8.50, 9.35, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, 4.15, *5.25, 7.45 p. m. Sunday 9.00, 10.00 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30, 5.55, 7.45, (10.40 E. Long Branch only) p. m.

Lv. N. Y., Pier 10, N. R., foot Cedar St., week days, 9.15, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, *5.45, 8.10 p.m. Sunday 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 1.30, 4.00, 6.15, 8.40, (11.10 E. Long Branch only) p.m. *Except Sept. 2.
First-class Meals at Popular Prices.

Round Trip, New York to Atlantic Highlands, $1.00.

Round trip can be made except on Sturs. leaving W. 42d St., week days, 5.25, 7.45 p.m.; Sun. 7.45, 10.40 p.m. Cedar St. week days, 5.45, 8.10 p.m.; Sun. 8.10, 11.10 p.m.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.

LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:35, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.

LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
11:40 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.

Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.

Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus"
Pier 1, N. R., Only
DAILY AT 8:20 A. M.
Fare Week Days, Adults 75c., Children 25c. Sunday & Holidays, Adults $1. All Children 50c.

Rockaway Beach
Steamer "GRAND REPUBLIC"
and extra Iron Steamboat.
Lv. Yonkers 8:45 A. M.; W. 129th St. 9:00, 9:40 A. M.; 1:15 P. M.; Pier 1, N. R., 9:45, 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Rockaway, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M. Round trip tickets, 50 cts.; Children, 25 cts.

FALL RIVER LINE
(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

Vacation routes to vacation places in New England—
—Fall River Line, Providence Line, New Bedford Line and New London Line.

Lve. New York, Pier 12, N. R., ft. of Warren St., 5:30 P. M. Arrive Boston 7 A. M. or 8 A. M.

Fare to Boston, $4

City Ticket Office, 171 B'way. Phone 5121 Cort.

CENTRAL-HUDSON
UP THE HUDSON RIVER
LINE

SUNDAYS
Str. Benj. B. Odell (New)
To NEWBURGH & FISHKILL
Leaves Franklin St. 9 A. M.
West 129th St. 9.30 A. M.
EXCURSION FARE, $1.00.
Excellent Dining Room Service—Music.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Steamer **HENDRICK HUDSON, ROBERT FULTON** or **ALBANY** leaves Desbrosses St. 8:40 A. M., W. 42d St. 9 A. M., W. 129th St. 9:20 A. M. Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Also Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M., for Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie. Daily except Sunday. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Steamer Mary Powell

Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. Albany, $1, or by rail, $1.10.

ATLANTIC CITY
OCEAN ROUTE
NEW PASSENGER STEAMER
"ATLANTIC CITY"
All outside staterooms. Excellent dining service. Cold storage room for perishables.
Adults, $1.75 Each Way. **Children** 5 to 12 **$1.00**

For tickets, staterooms, and freight rates apply to Pier 8, East River. Tel. 4857 Broad. Uptown office, 171 Fifth Av., (Flatiron Building.) Tel. 6127 Gramercy.

Delightful Afternoon Excursion to West Point,
Steamer Mary Powell

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1.45 P. M., W. 42d St. 2 P. M., W. 129th St. 2.20 P. M., Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. Albany, $1.00, or by rail $1.10. Orchestra. Cadets in camp. See new public buildings, etc.

To ALBANY 50¢

THE ECONOMICAL WAY.
STEAMERS FRANK JONES, KAATERSKILL
Leave Pier 40 N. R., Foot of W. 10th St., at 6:30 P. M.
W. 129th St. at 8 P. M. daily.
CAPITAL CITY LINE,
Pier 40, N. R. Phone Spring 597.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 EAST 14th St. and 14 WEST 125th St.
New upright pianos $150 upw., $5 monthly; Player Pianos $350 upw. Used pianos $75 upw.

BOSTON
All-the-Way-by-Water
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
The Great White Steel Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS & BUNKER HILL
Leave Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., Week Days & Sundays 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Fare $4.

PORTLAND, Me.
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE, Steel Steamships North Land & North Star, Leave Pier 15, N. R., foot Vesey St., Tues., Thurs. & Sats., at 5 P. M.; also Mondays 10:30 A. M. A delightful 22 hour trip. Round Trip Fare $10.00.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

To Albany & Troy $1
HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
Commodious Steamers **'Iroquois' & 'Mohawk'**
Spacious staterooms, every convenience; electric light; excellent service. Finest Dining Room; open till midnight. Music. Through tickets to all points. Baggage checked. Strs. Lv. (West Houston St.) 5:30 P. M.; West 129th St. at 6:00 P. M. Daily. 'Phone Spring 9220.
Manhattan Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE, and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points In the Catskill Mountains
Magnificent Steel Steamers "Clermont" (new) and "Ontoora" leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday. Saturday Special leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers 1:45, for Malden, Catskill, all Catskill Mt. points, Hudson and Athens. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1097 Spring.

POUGHKEEPSIE
New Steamers TROJAN or RENSSELAER leave Pier 32, North River, daily at 6:00 P. M. Ar. at POUGHKEEPSIE 11:00 P. M.
Hudson Navigation Co. 'Phone 9400 Spring

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboats Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. See time table for additional service—Steamer "Montauk."

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.
Italy.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD
The Fastest Steamers in the World

Lusitania Aug. 7, 1 A. M. Sept. 18
Aug. 28, 1 A. M. Oct. 9
Mauretania Aug. 21, 1 A. M. Oct. 2.
Sept. 11, 1 A. M. Oct. 23.

CAMPANIA Aug. 14, 1 A. M. Sept. 4, 1 A. M. Sep. 25
CARONIA Aug. 24, 10 A. M. Sept. 21, 10 A. M. Oct. 19 Nov. 16
CARMANIA Sept. 7, 10 A. M. Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

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IVERNIA Aug. 22, Oct. 10
CARPATHIA a Sept. 5, a Oct. 24
SAXONIA Sept. 19

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.

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NEARBY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA.....Aug. 3, 9:30 A. M.
VADERLAND.....Aug. 3, 10 A. M.
MAJESTIC.....Aug. 3, 12 noon
CEDRIC.....Aug. 8, 12 noon
MINNEWASKA.....Aug. 10, 8 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Philadelphia...Aug. 3 | New York...Aug. 17
St. Louis...Aug. 10 | St. Paul...Aug. 24

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minnewaska.Aug.10,8AM | Min'apolis.Aug.24
Minn't'ka.Au.17,10:30AM | Minne'ha.Aug. 31
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London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Vaderland....Aug. 3 | Finland.....Aug. 17
Lapland.....Aug. 10 | Zeeland.....Aug. 24

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Majestic....Aug. 3, noon | Oly'c(new)Ag.17
Oceanic....Aug. 10, noon | Majestic.Aug.24
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Cedric..Aug. 8, noon | Adriatic ....Aug. 22
Celtic..Aug. 15, noon | Baltic.....Aug. 29
Boston-Mediterranean Ports.
Canopic.....Aug. 15 | Cretic.....Sept. 14

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Tours, Ins. Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates. Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN." 10,316 tons displacement. Electric fans; wireless telegraphy. Fastest, newest, and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.
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California, Sat., Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
Cameronia, Sat., Aug. 17, noon
Caledonia, Sat., Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
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*La Lorraine...August 15 | *La Lorraine..Sept. 5
†France (new).August 22 | †France (new).Sept. 12
*Twin-screw Steamer. †Quadruple-screw Steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 8 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
ROCHAMBEAU (new).....August 19
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LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
Pres. Grant..Aug. 8, 12 noon
Amerika...Aug. 15, 11 A. M.
¶Pennsylvania..Aug. 17, 12 noon
Cincinnati...Aug. 22, 1 P. M.
¶Hamburg direct, second cabin only.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
S. S. MOLTKE
August 20, 11 A. M.
S. S. MOLTKE, Oct. 1, 1 P. M.

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S. S. PRINZ AUG. WILHELM, August 10, 2 P. M.

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†Rotterdam.....Aug. 17
†Potsdam.....Aug. 20
†New Amsterdam.....Aug. 27
*Noordam.....Sept. 3
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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises..4:58|Sun sets..7:14|Moon rises..9:51

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:39	10:43	4:23	4:58
Governors Island	10:59	11:05	5:03	5:15
Hell Gate	12:49	12:55	6:40	6:55

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 2.
SS Pannonia, Gibraltar, July 22.
SS Sommelsdyk, Rotterdam, July 20.
SS Gyanthiana, Rotterdam, July 20.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, July 30.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	July 27
Cedric	Liverpool	July 25
Pilar de Larrinaga	Montevideo	July 7
Argentfels	Hamburg	July 13
Stolzenfels	Hamburg	July 20
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	July 26
Zulia	Mayaguez	July 27
Louisiane	Havre	July 20
Colon	Colon	July 28
Galileo	Hull	July 20
Val Salice	Leghorn	July 13
Kasama	Gibraltar	July 21
Grenada	Port of Spain	July 26
Manuel Calvo	Havana	July 31
Oranje Nassau	St. Marc	July 30
Guantanamo	Progreso	July 27

DUE TO-MORROW.

Savoie	Havre	July 27
St. Louis	Southampton	July 27
George Washington	Bremen	July 27
California	Glasgow	July 27
Vasco	Porto Rico	July 27
Russia	Libau	July 23
Seneca	Cienfuegos	July 26
Rotterdam	Boulogne	July 27
Lapland	Antwerp	July 27
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 1

DUE MONDAY.

Amerika	Cherbourg	July 28
Allemania	Port au Prince	July 31
Minnewaska	London	July 27
Fruteria	Puerto Barrios	July 28
Orotava	Bermuda	Aug. 3
Stephen	Barbados	July 27
Rochambeau	Havre	July 27
Vigilancia	Nassau	Aug. 2
San Juan	San Juan	July 31
Vasari	Barbados	July 30
Proteus	New Orleans	July 30

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Majestic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Tagus, Kingston	——	1:00 P.M.
Calabria, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	11:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Montoso, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Onondaga, Brunswick	——	1 P.M.
Cristobal, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sommelsdyk, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.
SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 2.
SS Lusitania, was 326 miles E. at noon; due 3d, 8 A. M. Cunard Line.
SS Savoie,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Long Island Exchange Working for Better Roads and Queens Parks—Many Tenement Deals—Good Bronx and Suburban Market—Factory for Long Island City.

Several measures of importance to the development of Long Island are being actively considered by the various committees of the Real Estate Exchange of Long Island. The need of better roads in many localities, notably in Nassau County, throughout the popular suburban sections is one of the subjects which has been taken up this Summer in an energetic manner by President Paris and his associates, and as a result of their endeavors an effort will be made to secure a portion of the $50,000,000 appropriation for county and State highways made by the State. Some share of this sum, the Long Island realty men believe, should be applied to the needs of the island.

The Law and Legislation Committee has been asked to look into the constitutionality of the statutes relating to State highways, with instructions to report to President Paris at an early date. The committee will seek to ascertain whether it is not possible to use some of the money for highway improvement in and around the greater city limits on Long Island.

Considerable attention has also been given to water front improvements, and the plans recently suggested by Dock Commissioner Tomkins have been approved, with the exception of a recommendation that Flushing Creek be widened on the east side instead of on the west side, as marked out in the plan.

More park sites in Queens are also deemed necessary in view of the great population which will soon be seen in that borough. Commissioner Eliot of the Queens Park Department has been invited by the Park Committee of the Exchange to meet the members and talk over feasible sites so that a definite park plan may be outlined and measures taken to obtain the necessary land.

Deal On Ninth Avenue.

The McKeon Realty Company has purchased for investment the three four-story buildings with stores at 401, 403, and 405 Ninth Avenue. John P. Peel and Goodale & Perry were the brokers.

Investors Buying Tenements.

Albert Kaufmann has purchased for investment from Mrs. Maria Wolff 232 East Eighty-second Street, a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 100. William Wolff's son was the broker.

The H. M. Weill Company has sold for Jacob Hirsch to a client the five-story triple flat, 58 East 120th Street, on a plot 27 by 100.

E. Carpenter has purchased through William Hutter 14 East 113th Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.

The four-story double flat, 163 East 103d Street, on a plot 30 by 100, has been sold by S. Froehlichstein to an investor.

Operators Make Quick Resales.

Two resales were reported yesterday by operators on the east side. John F. Sheridan resold to the Central Building Improvement and Investment Company (Sonn Brothers) 103, 105, and 107 East Ninetieth Street, three five-story flats, on plot 62 by 100.8, adjoining the northeast corner of Park Avenue. The seller purchased the property about six weeks ago. On the upper west side Ennis & Sinnot resold, after three weeks' ownership, the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of 213th Street, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, to Augustus Schuck, the builder, who will improve the site with apartment houses.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

Porter & Co., in conjunction with B. Neuheim, have sold for Jennie L. Dale to Robert Rosenthal the three-story brownstone dwelling located at 131 West 119th Street, size 20 by 100.11.

Bronx Borough.

Herman Knobloch has sold for Richard D. Monaghan to a client of Charles W. Smith the two-family houses 1,762 and 1,764 Topping Avenue.

James H. Cruikshank and William D. Kilpatrick have sold to Andrew E. Kalbach the premises 2,211 Andrews Avenue, a nine-room private dwelling on a plot 50 by 100.

The Deer Realty Company has bought, through the H. M. Weill Company, 484 East 141st Street, a five-story new law apartment on a plot 37.6 by 98.9.

Nicholas Lopard has sold for Meta C. Allen the one-family frame detached house, 785 East 161st Street, to Anna M. Decker.

Brooklyn.

Charles Nuhn of Manhattan has purchased, through Arthur H. Strong, 963 Ocean Parkway, a three-story frame dwelling on a plot 60 by 150, 260 feet north of Avenue J.

Long Island.

William P. Jones has sold for Sara E. Techt to an investor the plot, 62 by 100, on the north side of Lawn Avenue, 240 feet west of Fairview Avenue; also the plot, 30 by 100, on the north side of South Avenue, 180 feet east of Fairview Avenue, Corona, Second Ward, Borough of Queens. The same broker has also sold for the High Grade Realty Company to George L. and Marie Oertel the plot 25 by 155 on the east side of Hempstead and Babylon Turnpike, 190 feet south of Roosevelt Avenue, Roosevelt, Nassau County.

An investor has purchased from E. Sharum the northeast corner of Grafton and Hopkinton Avenues, Woodhaven, two three-story tenements on a plot 25 by 100 each.

New Factory for Long Island City.

The bottlers and manufacturers' Supply Company has leased from James D. Trask for a term of twenty-one years a plot of six lots, 150 by 100, on the north side of Webster Avenue, west of Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.

The plot will be improved at once with a large factory. Platt & Albert, in conjunction with M. C. Baringer, were the brokers.

The Long Island Building Boom.

The Goodman Construction Company will erect seven two-story brick dwellings at Myrtle and Richards Avenues, Glendale, at a cost of $28,000.

Charles Steward will erect three two-story frame dwellings on Fillmore Avenue, south of Hollis Avenue, Bellaire Gardens, at a cost of $12,000.

Muller & Rubin will erect five two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings on Broadway, west of Main Street, and on Nebraska Avenue, south of Liberty Avenue, Jamaica, at a cost of $12,500.

Max Gold will erect a three-story frame dwelling on Alexander Avenue, south of Ocean Avenue, Arverne, at a cost of $25,000.

Muller & Kratenstein will erect six two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings on Woodhaven Avenue, south of Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, at a cost of $25,000.

Frank Mangeletti will erect three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings on Endicott Avenue, north of the Bushwick and Newtown Turnpike, New Elmhurst, at a cost of $10,800.

Big Deal at Plainfield, N. J.

An important development is to be undertaken by a syndicate headed by S. L. Cohn, which has purchased from the Hudson Union Realty Company a tract of 800 lots comprising Plainfield Park, at Plainfield, N. J.

It is the intention of the buyers to cut the property up into one-acre plots, and improve them with six, eight, and ten room cottages. The transaction, which involved about $56,000, was negotiated by S. Ganeen.

Trinidad Asphalt Co. To Build.

Matthew F. Bramley, President of the Cleveland Trinidad Asphalt Company, who recently purchased a tract of seven acres on the Flushing meadows, near the College Point Causeway, is to build an extensive plant on the property. S. Osgood Poll & Co. were the brokers.

Open New Line To White Plains To-day.

The New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company will open its new line from the Harlem River at 133d Street and Willis Avenue to White Plains to-day.

The company has been operating between 180th Street through Mount Vernon and Pelham to New Rochelle since the latter part of May and more recently to Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains. Now the four-track trunk line, south of 180th Street, to the Harlem River, has been completed and so has the Northern Terminal of the road at Westchester Avenue, White Plains, permitting the entire system that has been under active construction for more than three years to be thrown open to the public.

At the Harlem River close connections with the Third and Second Avenue Elevated trains have been arranged. The number of Westchester trains that will enter and leave the Harlem Terminal daily will, at the start, be 225. Part them run through over the New Rochelle Branch, and part of the main line to White Plains on 20 minutes headway, while the Bronx and Mount Vernon get the service of the entire number on about 10 minutes headway during the greater part of the day.

That this means rapid transit for a large part of the Bronx and lower Westchester County is indicated by the running time of express trains from White Plains to the Harlem River, which is only 37 minutes, from New Rochelle 24 minutes, and from Mount Vernon 17 minutes. The fares are equally attractive, being 35 cents from White Plains, 15 cents from New Rochelle, and 10 cents from Mount Vernon. To and from all points in the Bronx the fare is 5 cents. Commutation rates to points beyond the New York City limits are correspondingly low.

Assessments Payable.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday the confirmation of assessments and area of assessment in the proceedings of opening and extending Avenue M, from Flatbush Avenue to Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn. The assessments are now payable and all payments made to Sept. 23, 1912, will be exempt from interest.

Smith Estate Auction To-day.

Joseph P. Day will offer at absolute auction sale to-day, at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, seventy-five lots, a residence, and outhouses, located on Park Avenue, Ridge Street, and Summit Avenue, White Plains, N. Y. The property to be sold was formerly known as the Niles F. Smith estate.

New Station at Mountain Lakes, N. J.

The cornerstone of the new $40,000 station at Mountain Lakes, N. J., on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad will be laid to-day by Mrs. Belle De Rivera, President of the Women's City Federation of New York City. Addresses will be made by Thomas I. Hillery, Railroad Commissioner of the State of New Jersey; H. J. Hapgood of the Mountain Lakes Company, and officials of the railroad.

Leases.

William H. Witting & Co. have leased the store 152 and 154 Fulton Street for a term of years to the Seligman Company.

Heller & Sussman have leased for Selma Alexander 428 and 430, 438-42 East 117th Street, three six-story buildings, for the term of three years, the accumulated rents being $28,500.

Sheldon & Becker have rented for Mrs. A. S. Newcomb the four-story dwelling 206 West Seventy-first Street to Miss F. E. Hubbell.

"Youmans," for many years at 536 Fifth Avenue, have leased the store in the new building at 21 West Forty-sixth Street through Daniel Birdsall & Co. Youmans recently sold their lease of their present location to the Mirror Candy Stores.

Platt & Albert have leased for Bloomingdale Brothers, from the plans, the store in the new building at 240 East Fifty-ninth Street to V. S. Rittenhouse, plumbing contractors.

Fortieth Street Library.

Plans have been filed for the Fortieth Street branch of the New York Public Library, which will be located on the north side of Fortieth Street, 100 feet east of Tenth Avenue. It will be three stories high in front and four in the rear, and will have a frontage of 40 feet. The façade will be of granite and limestone. The third floor will be devoted to children. Walter Cook and Winthrop A. Welch, the architects, have estimated the cost at $80,000.

$200,000 Apartment Building Loan.

The Munden Construction Company has obtained a building loan of $200,000 from the Germania Life Insurance Company on the new apartment to be erected on the south side of Ninety-fifth Street, 258 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, a plot 72 by 100.8.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

West 119th St., 369, n s, 251 ft w of Manhattan Av, 19x100.11, three-story and basement brick dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Germania Life Insurance Co., $10,000.

West 139th St, 261, n s, 80.1 ft e of 8th Av, 19x99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Lanier, $10,000.

East 113th St, 72, s s, 180 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.10, four-story brick tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lawyers Mortgage Co., $18,100.

East 116th St, 446, s s, 144 ft w of Pleasant Av, 20x100.10, four-story stone tenement; foreclosure, adjourned to Aug. 7.

East 116th St, 444, s s, 164 ft w of Pleasant Av, 20x100.10, four-story stone tenement; foreclosure, adjourned to Aug. 7.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Barnes Av, e s, 80 ft s of 214th St, 26.5x106.4x 25x112.1, Wakefield; foreclosure, adjourned to Aug. 12.

By Samuel Marx.

Kepler Av, 4,312, e s, 40 ft n of 237th St, 24x 100, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, H. M. Putney, $4,000.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Locust Av, 280, e s, 255 ft n of 138th St, 260x 325 to East River x261x364, one, two, and three story brick buildings of marble works; foreclosure, adjourned sine die.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and the Bronx.

40th St, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, for a three and four story library, 40x81; New York Public Library, 476 5th Av, owner; Cook & Welch, 9 West 29th St, architects; cost, $80,000.

Tremont Av, s s, 115 ft east of Clinton Av, for a one-story brick nicollette, 25x100; Arville Realty Co., Walter Mitsch, 3,079 Decatur Av, President, owners; Frederick Jaeger, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, e s, 74.5 ft n of 57th St, to a four-story and basement private dwelling; J. A. Blake, 603 Madison Av, owner; H. M. Baer, 21 West 45th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part:

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 147th St, 99.11x 125; Birchwood Realty Co to Indiana Gibertson, 136 West 55th St. (mtg $279,000,) June 28; attorneys, Hays, T., K. & L., 60 Wall St.$100

CORTLANDT ST, 85, s s, 79.7 ft e of West St, 21x58; Cortlandt St, 87, s s, 59 ft e of West St, 20.10x58x20.4x58; Brown-Weiss Realties to Meyer Jarmulowsky, 27 East 95th St. (from M. & J. Jarmulowsky,) (mtg $67,500,) July 30; attorney, B. Alexander, 165 East Broadway $100

FORSYTH ST, 68, e s, 25x100; Meyer Kalmonowitz to Samuel and Rosie Mootnick, 71 Forsyth St, (mtg $25,000,) Aug. 1; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway $1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 132d St, 33.8x85; I. J. Silberstein et al., executors, &c., of David Silberstein, to Revenue Realty Co., 320 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 1, 1910; attorney, M. J. Katz, 320 Broadway $100

PARK AV, 929 and 931, e s, 33.3x100; Alexander Herzog to 929 Park Avenue Co, 29 West 34th St, (mtg $81,000,) July 30; attorney, Jacob Pawel, 271 Broadway $100

1ST AV, s w corner of 101st St, 66.11x30; 1st Av, w s, 63.11 ft s of 101st St, 37x100; Louis L. Seaman to Glanbatista Garisan, 22 Baxter St, (mtg $92,000 and all liens,) Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

3D AV, 1,759, e s, 25x83.9; Fanny Gruen to Sophia Mayer, 41 East 72d St, all liens, June 10; attorneys, Gruenstein & Mayer, 230 Grand St $100

3D AV, e s, 18.6 ft s of 24th St, 18.6x97.7; James Bailey to Amanda M. Worrell, Sand Beach, Greenwich, Conn., quitclaim, all title, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

3D AV, e s, 18.6 ft s of 24th St, 18.6x97.7; Amanda M. Worrell et al. to the Stanton Co., 163 East 24th St, Aug. 1; attorney, same...$1

4TH AV, 416 to 418, s e corner of 29th St, 40.9 x84.2; Hyman Adelstein and others to Unita Holding Co., a corporation, 84 Rutgers St, (mtg $295,000,) Aug. 2; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway $100

6TH ST, 806 and 812 East, s s, 84x97; Jacob Marx to Elias Sentt, 17 East 105th St, (mtg $97,000,) July 31; attorney, Samuel Abramson, 140 Nassau St $100

13TH ST, 331 West, n s, 18.9x80; 13th St, 333 and 335 West, 37.6x80; George Wilcoxson, executor of Emilie A. Wilcoxson, to Francis J. Hogan, 60s East 7th St, (mtg $14,000 and all liens,) Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

13TH ST, 331 to 335 West, n s, 56x80; 13th St, 337 West, n s, 18.9x80; Francis J. Hogan to Church of St. Bernard, 328 West 14th St, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, same.....$100

25TH ST, 11 West, n s, 25x98.8; Georgia Snelling to 11 West 25th Street Co, 220 Broadway, (mtg $50,000 and all liens,) July 26; attorneys, M. & S. Meyers, 220 Broadway $1

28TH ST, 31 and 33 East, n s, 45.10x98.9; Indiana Giberson to Birchwood Realty Co, 156 Broadway, (mtg $95,000 and all liens,) July 29; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St...$100

30TH ST, 332 West, s s, 22x98.8; Mary L. Mahon, individually and as executrix of Philip Laracy, to Marie S. Simpson, 362 West 30th St, (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 1; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St $19,000

44TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.5; Amelia S. Lansing and others individually, executors, &c, of William H. Neuschafer, to Edward Fagan, 949 Amsterdam Av, all liens, May 13; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles D. Lansing, individually and legatee of William H. Neuschafer, to Edward Fagan, quitclaim, May 13; attorney, same.....$1

50TH ST, 357 East, n s, 20x80; Julius Mantnor et al., executors, &c., of Jacob and Julius Bleischhauer, to Elizabeth M. Cronin, 217 East 62d St, (mtg $12,000,) July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $14,500

51ST ST, 57 West, n s, 20x100.5; Mary Van Z. Lane to Joseph W. Cushman, 432 West 23d St, ½ right, title, and interest, June 1; attorney, Title Guaranto and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y., to same, 1-6 part, B. and S. and C. A. G., July 1; attorney, same.....$6,666

SAME PROPERTY; New York Nursery and Child's Hospital to same, all title, July 17; attorneys, same $6,666

SAME PROPERTY; New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled to same, 1-6 part, all title, B. and S., July 11; attorney, same $6,733

53D ST, 109 East, n s, 25x100.5; Magdalena Becker to Edward Fagan, 949 Amsterdam Av, all liens, May 31; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St.; $1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Fagan to T. Albert Reed, 37 East 50th St, (mtg $55,000,) Aug. 1; attorneys, same $1

53D ST, 105 and 107 East, n s, 50x100.5; Caroline G. Reed to S. Parrish Reed, 37 East 50th St, July 11; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St $100

71ST ST, 227 West, n s, 159x102.2; Jane S. Whitehouse to Florence M. Rainforth, 10 West 61st St, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

98TH ST, 48 West, s s, 25x100.11; A. & H. Bloch to Robert J. Moorehead, 415 East 140th St, (mtg $20,000,) Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway. Exchange

100TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x 85; Gertrude A. Briggs, widow, to Harvey R. Cronk, 855 West End Av, (mtg $18,000,) Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,000

102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society to Harry P. Bangeard, 2,120 Hughes Av, C. A. G., Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Harry P. Bangeard to New York Transportation Co., 817 8th Av, B. and S., Aug. 1; attorney same.....$100

102D ST, 60 East, s s, 30x100.11; Hannah King and another to Julius Norka, 1,915 3d Av, (mtg $22,000,) Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

103D ST, 78 West, s s, 25.6x100.11; Charles Korzendorfe to Josephine L. Barklage, 78 West 103d St, (mtg $15,000,) (1-3 of,) 1-3 part, Aug. 1; attorney John Hardy, 265 Broadway $5,334

107TH ST, 320 East, s s, 25x100.11; William A. Brown to Vincenzo Bojardi, 4 and 6 Monroe St, Aug. 2; address, 5 Monroe St.....$1

111TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft w of 8th Av, 37.6x 106.2; Saxonia Construction Co. to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, (mtg $49,500,) July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

111TH ST, n s, 73 ft w of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; Eliansee Realty Co to Selars Holding Co, 5 Beekman St, all liens, Aug. 1; attorney, A. L. Gellich, 5 Beekman St.....$100

112TH ST, 250 and 252, West, s s, 50x100.11, (mtg $71,000 and all liens;) 118th St, 348 and 350 West, s s, 50x100.11, (mtg $66,500 and all liens;) Borough Apartment Co. to Flordave Realty Co., 91 William St, Aug. 1; attorney, William J. Libbmann, 116 Nassau St.....$1

113TH ST, 82 East, s s, 18.11x37.8x irregular; Lawrence Cohen to Borough Apartment Co., 91 William St, (mtg $41,500 and all liens,) Aug. 1; attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 309 Broadway $1

122D ST, 160 East, s s, 17.4x67.1x17.6x66.4; Julia Kreizer and another to Joseph Levy, 257 East 125th St, July 15; attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St.....$100

139TH ST, 27 and 29 West, n s, 50x99.11; Elias Senft to Morris Shapiro, 318 Cherry St, (mtg $47,400,) July 31; attorney, A. O. Ernst, 170 Broadway $100

144TH ST, 247 and 249 West, n s, 40x99.11; Wanderman Construction Co to Leka, wife of Abraham Stein, 306 East 31st St, (mtg $43,750,) July 25; attorney, Bernard Alexander, 165 East Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BARRETTO ST, s e corner of Fox St, 105x 150; Henry Morgenthau Co. to B. V. Construction Co., 979 East 163d St, Aug. 2; attorney, J. C. Weschler, 135 Broadway....$100

BOONE AV, w s, 175 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Nathan A. Smyth, referee, to Bronx Savings Bank, 429 Tremont Av, July 29; attorney, W. B. Aitken, 429 Tremont Av.....$6,000

BRONX BOULEVARD, e s, 100 ft s of 239th St, 250x95; Bronxland Realty Co. to Christian H. Werner, 2,979 Marion Av, July 31, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av..$1

CLAREMONT PKWY, n s, 164.6 ft n of Jennings St, 91.9x —; Regina Construction Co. to Regina Avenue Realty Co., 230 Grand St, Aug. 1, (mtg $40,000;) attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St $100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 206 ft n of 169th St, 100x211; Alice F. Randall to Louis E. Kleban, 1,116 Jackson Av, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway $100

FULTON AV, 1,705 to 1,709, w s, 75x—; Reliable Construction Co. to Morris Kleinstein, 456 Georgia Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 1, mtg $31,800;) attorney Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Kleinstein to Nathan Lamport, 1,391 Madison Av, Aug. 1, mtg $31,800; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

HAVEMEYER AV, w s, 82 ft n of Quimby Av, 50x105; Christina Morgan and another to John B. Gohman, 792 Wales Av, Aug. 1, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, 133.7 ft s of Tremont Av, 100x50; Utility Realty Co. to Seddon Realty Co., 1,743 Wallace Av, Aug. 1, (mtg $37,000;) attorneys, Skinner & B., 41 Park Row $100

KELLY ST, 830 to 842, e s, 160x100; Longvale Construction Co. to Leo Fried, 801 West End Av, July 30, (mtg $109,000;) attorney, Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1

KELLY ST, 871 to 875, w s, 70x100; Longvale Construction Co. to Leo Fried, 801 West End Av, July 30, (mtg $85,500;) attorney, Arthur Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1

KOSSUTH AV, s w s, part of Lot 29, map of South Washingtonville; Robert D. Paskett, referee, to Richard Goodman, Sept. 18, 1899; attorney, J. S. Wood, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $2,000

LOT 312, map of Pugsley estate; Edward H. Norton to Louis Zweigbaum, 944 Union Av, July 27, (mtg $607;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 388, map of Pugsley estate; Lot 233, map of Lohmaier Park; Thomas Nihill to Daniel Nihill, 950 East 180th St, June 4, (mtg $675;) attorney, Robert H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.

LOT 69, map of Coster estate; Saverio Colantinoni to Felippo Nanaro, Paterson, N. J., Aug. 1, mtg $260; address, Paterson, N. J...$1

LOTS 500 and 501, map of Van Nest Park; Samuel Wacht to Ferdinand C. Baumann, 486 West 154th St, July 23; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St $100

MAPES AV, n w corner of 187th St, 46.1x 145.3; Crotona Avenue Realty Co. to Regina Construction Co., 572 Fox St, Aug. 1, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Louis Sachs, 52 Broadway $100

OGDEN AV, e s, 95 ft n of 165th St, 75x—; Anna C. Conway to William Schlichter, 1,455 Undercliff Av, July 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

OLD ROAD from Eastchester to Westchester or Main St, w s, at junction of road from Westchester to West Farms, runs n w 197.2x s w 86.1x e 211.7; Louise Balser and another, individually and executor, to Owen J. Clinton, 1,413 Williamsebridge Road, July 8; attorney, W. J. O'Connell, 291 Broadway.....$1

PART of Lot 117, map of East Tremont, 50x 183; Thomas Kreusser to Leboro Construction Co., 320 Broadway, Aug. 1, (mtg $9,900;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway ..$100

PROSPECT AV, 892, e s, 25x105; Mary C. Op to Reuben E. Fichthorn, 153 East 150th St, Aug. 1; attorney, Albert Zimmerman, 206 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, 892, e s, 25x105; Reuben E. Fichthorn to Jennie E. Byrne, 1,200 Franklin Av, Aug. 1, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Albert Zimmermann, 206 Broadway.....$100

SOUTH BROADWAY, e s, 75 ft n of land of William L. Burke, 25x200; Charles P. McKenna to Mary J. Cunningham, 40 Hamilton Place, July 31, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

ST. ANN'S AV, 146-148, e s, 40x80; Benjamin Glasser to Morris Levin, 511 2d Av, April 14, 1909; attorney, Morris Levin, 511 2d Av..$1

ST. ANN'S AV, 146, e s, 20x80; Morris Lavin to Benjamin Glasser, 146 St. Ann's Av, Aug. 1, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, Isaac Hyman, 119 Nassau St. $100

WALKER AV, s w corner of Seddon St, 99x —; Sedden Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co, 165 Broadway, Aug. 1, (mtg $9,400;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

182D ST, n s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x 100; Raffaele Del Gaizo to Giuseppe Zanoni, 303 East 152d St, Aug. 1, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

177TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Frank J. Moore to Albert von Belling, 1,149 Wyatt St, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

187TH ST, s s, 120.3 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x —; Henry M. Powell to Kitchen Improvement Co., 2,099 Brontxdale Av, June 28, (mtg $2,500;) attorneys, Saxe & P., 51 Chambers St. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Henry M. Powell to same, June 26, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, same.

191ST ST., s s, 250 ft e of Bathgate Av, 50x85; Nathan Lamport to Morris Kleinstein, 456 Georgia Av, Brcoklyn, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Kleinstein to Reliable Construction Co., 1,126 Union Av, Aug. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

224TH ST, 685 East, 20x114; Ethel Tepper to Israel Baiter, 3,864 White Plains Av, Aug. 1, mtg $3,900; attorney, John H. Behrmann, 3,879 White Plains Av.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 147th St, 99.11x125; Indiana Giberson to Birchwood Realty Co, 156 Broadway, July 26, prior mtg $225,000, due as per bond; attorney, E. V. Daly, 32 Nassau St $100

BROADWAY, 3,361 to 3,373, w s, 99.11x100; James Madden to New York Mortgage and Security Co., 135 Broadway, July 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $180,000

DOWNING ST, 30, s s, 21x40; Peter Roberts to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, July 31, due as per bond; address, 200 Broadway $5,000

FORSYTH ST, 65, e s, 25x100; Samuel Mootnick to Fanny Burstein, 105 West 120th St, Aug. 1, prior mtg $25,000, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Max Monfried, 299 Broadway $6,000

LENOX AV, s e corner of 132d St, 33.8x85; Revenue Realty Co. to Isaac J. Silberstein and others, executors, 2,041 8th Av, Dec. 1, 1910, due as per bond; attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, 99 Nassau St.....$25,000

MONROE ST, n s, 93.4 ft w of Clinton St, 46.9x—; George G. Segal to Mary Deutsch, 545 West 111th St, Aug. 1, 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway, $7,000

MONROE ST, n s, 93.4 ft w of Clinton St, 46.9x—; George G. Segal to Mary Deutsch, 545 West 111th St, Aug. 1, 6 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway, $5,000

WEST BROADWAY, 174, w s, 23x50; St. John's Park Realty Co. to Louise H. Jackson, at Westchester County Club, Aug. 2, 5 years; attorney, Chalmers Wood, 52 William St $1,000

1ST AV, 891, w s, 20x—; Philip Schaffer to Max Schwartz, 178 Chrystie St, July 31, prior mtg $11,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, David Sternlicht, 280 6th St.....$1,500

1ST AV, s w corner of 101st St, 100x100; Gianbatista Ganzza to Louis L. Seaman, 22 6th Av, Aug. 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strauss, H. & B., 141 Broadway .$10,000

4TH AV, 415-419, e s, 60x92x84.2; Unita Holding Co. to Hyman Adelstein and another, 110 East 86th St, prior mtg $245,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., Aug. 2; attorney, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $1

245 West 113th St, July 25, prior mtg $38,000, 5 years; attorney, James C. McEachen, 45 Broadway $45,000

44TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 75x100.5; Edward Fagan to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, Aug. 2, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Merritt & R., 100 Broadway..$35,000

49TH ST, 131 to 135 West, 44x100.4; Dominick Marsullo to Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Aug. 1, 5 years; address, 135 Broadway $60,000

50TH ST, 357 East, 20x80; Elizabeth M. Cronin to Julius Mautner and others, executors, 1,070 Madison Av, July 24, due Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, E. Jacobus, 132 Nassau St. $3,000

51ST ST, 849 West, 20x100.5; Thomas H. Morgan to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, Aug. 2, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway $12,000

51ST ST, 57 West, 24x100.5; Joseph W. Cushman to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, July 31, 3 years, per cent. as per bond; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place $32,000

53D ST, n s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100; E. Fagan to Magdalena Becker, 304 West 98th St, May 31, 5 years; attorney, Michael C. Gross, 271 Broadway.....$35,000

53D ST, 123 to 129 East, 72x—; 118 East 54th Street Co. to S. Albert Reed, 37 East 50th St, Aug. 1, due May 1, 1915; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$25,000

53D ST, 105-109 East, 75x100.5; S. Albert Reed to Caroline G. Reed, at Middletown, N. J., July 19, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$70,000

57TH ST, 351 West, 22x100.5; Lucy M. Frisbie to Adolph Hirsch, 880 9th Av, Aug. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Hy Greenberg, 99 Nassau St $2,500

70TH ST, s s, 306 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x 100.5; Margaret C. Dongan to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Aug. 2, due as per bond; attorney, Webber & W., 7 Beekman St..$8,500

71ST ST, 227 West, 15.9x102.2; Florence M. Rainforth to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 1, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$14,000

73D ST, 305 East, 25x102.2; Elmer A. Miller to Charles E. Lansing, 32 West 95th St, May 28, due as per bond; attorney, Franz Sigel, 38 Park Row $12,000

87TH ST, 351 East, 25x100.8; Louis Schmoll to Ferdinand S. MacHale, 317 East 87th St, Aug. 2, 5 years; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$22,000

100TH ST, 257 West, 15x95; Harvey R. Cronk to George H. Jones, 612 West 148th St., Aug. 1, due as per bond; attorney, E. Bittner, 277 Broadway $5,700

107TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Vincenzo Bajardi to Charles A. Sherman et al., trustees, 38 West 52d St, Aug. 2, 5 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.$16,000

122D ST, 160 East, 17.4x67.7; Joseph Levy to J. Leo Honigman and another, trustees, 204 West 86th St, July 15, 3 years; attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St.....$5,000

122D St, 160 East, 17.4x67.7; Joseph Levy to J. Leo Honigman and another, 204 West 86th St, p. 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph C. Levi, 37 Liberty St.....$400

142D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 23x99.11; Herman Mergenthaler to Nikolaus Albert, 155 East 123d St, Aug. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

144TH ST, 247 and 249 West, 40x99.11; Beka Stein to Wanderman Construction Co., 119 West 11th St, July 25, prior mtg $38,000, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $5,700

152D ST, 590 West, 16x74.11; Willie H. Rogers to Howard Badeau at Summit, N. J., Aug. 2, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$9,500

Bronx.

BARKER AV, e s, 133 ft n of Magenta St, 33x 125; Conrad Zuelch to Annie Kelly, 117 West 83d, Aug. 1, due as per bond; attorney, J. J. Kenny, 9 Kennedy, 99 Nassau St. $4,000

BARRETTO ST, s e corner of Fox St, 52x105; B. V. Construction Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 165 Broadway, Aug. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 165 Broadway.

BARRETTO ST, s e corner of Fox St, 105x 150; B. V. Construction Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 165 Broadway, Aug. 2, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 165 Broadway $19,900

CHARLOTTE ST, e s, 164.6 ft n of Jennings St, 91.9x—; Crotona Avenue Realty Co. to Jacob Gordon, 1,845 7th Av, Aug. 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St $7,000

FOX ST, e

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—High barometric pressure that covers the lake region and the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys has caused a continuance of cool weather over northern and central States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The pressure distribution over the American Continent and adjacent oceans is such as to indicate that moderate temperatures will continue over the eastern half of the country during the next several days. Normal temperatures continue in the South and, generally, west of the Rockies. There have been scattered rains in the last twenty-four hours along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and over the eastern slope of the Rockies, but at nearly all stations the fall was light.

Indications are that there will be showers Saturday and Sunday in Florida at scattered points along the Gulf and probably Sunday in the Mississippi Valley, while in all other parts of the country fair weather will continue Saturday and Sunday.

Pressure will rise Saturday in the Mississippi Valley and will change little elsewhere during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate west and northwest winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate temperature; light to moderate west and northwest winds.

New England—Fair Saturday, preceded by showers in early morning. Sunday fair, moderate temperature; moderate west and northwest winds.

Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday; moderate temperature; light to moderate north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	70	66	4 P. M.	73	75
6 A. M.	70	66	6 P. M.	70	70
9 A. M.	75	68	9 P. M.	71	69
12 M.	75	73	12 P. M.	69	.

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66, at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 77 degrees, at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees, at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 70 per cent., at 8 A. M., 72 per cent, at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

1:40..217 East 22d St.; Charles Klein.....$5
3:50..53 Leroy St.; Mrs. Wm. Smith.....$50
4:25..1,319 Prospect Av.; Rose How..Trifling
5:00..296 Eroome St.; R. Kammils..Trifling
10:30..330 Cherry St.; M. Abramson..Trifling

P. M.

12:50..200 East 106th St.; not given..Trifling
12:50..2,076 1st Av.; Antonio Wise.....Slight
1:40..217 East 22d St.; Charles Klein.....$5
3:40..425 Fifth Av.; Haller & Co....Trifling
3:55..2,205 Grand Concourse, Bronx; Charles Leinbecker $150
3:40..83 Canal St.; Public Clothing Company .....Trifling
3:45..382 East 59th St.; Rosie Kranz...$200
4:40..235 West 52d St.; Mrs. Sloane..Trifling
4:40..61 Cortlandt St.; McNell Restaurant. .....Trifling
5:35..146th St. and Amsterdam Av.; not given .....Trifling
5:35..171st St. and Harlem River; city property .....Trifling
6:55..821 Broadway; Caplan & Co....Trifling
8:15—214 E. 19th St.; H. Rosenbaum..Trifling
8:20—86th St. and 2d Av.....False Alarm
9:20..201 Division St.; N. Greenberg..Slight
9:40—280 W. 117th St.....
False Alarm (flash light photographs)
11:40—657, 659, 661 Morris Park Av.; Isadore Coleman $1,000

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAUMANN, LEOPOLD, (died July 28;) left $20,000 personalty; to Carrie Baumann, wife, $5,000; $2,500 each to Elizabeth, Elsie, Abraham, and Julien T. Baumann, children.

BAUMGARTEN, JACOB, (died July 29;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $100 personalty; a fourth residue each to Charles T. Baumgarten, son; Louise Lisberger, Charlotte Miller, and Emma Regenthal, daughters.

BEATTIE, JOHN, (died July 27;) left $5,000 personalty to Elizabeth Beattie, wife.

HALL, CATHERINE, (died July 10;) left $3,000 personalty to Margaret Ford, sister.

KELLER, EDWARD, (died July 28;) left $500 realty and $500 personalty to Fanny Keller, mother.

KURZ, SOPHIE HANFORD, (died Jan. 8;) left $5,000 realty and $2,000 personalty; $600 each to George F. Kurz, husband; Elizabeth H. Kurz, daughter, and Ruby H. Linsser.

McDONALD, WILLIAM J., (died July 24;) left more than $5,000 personalty; $500 each to Harry Charlson and William Haydie, employes; Sarah Anne McDonald, wife, residue.

CHANGE OF NAME.

HENRY G. POGOLWITZ, a clothier at 2,714 Eighth Avenue, and living at 2,449 Seventh Avenue, to HENRY G. POGOL; his foreign name is undesirable, he says, and he would like one that is easier to spell and pronounce. City Court Judge Schmuck.

BARNET WLADIMIRSKY of 518 Schenck Avenue, to BARNET LADIN, because of the difficulty in pronouncing his name he is known by various names; he believes that he will be financially bettered if he assumes a name which is more easily pronounced. Supreme Court Justice Giegerich.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

ADLER, JACOB, (died March 3, 1911;) net personalty, $44,611.64; interest in Adler & Hirsh, $46,858.

AMORY, GRACE J., (died April 15, 1911;) realty, half interest in 307 Fifth Avenue, $171,250; third interest in 806, 808, and 861 Sixth Avenue, $45,555.55; half interest in 95 and 97 Wall Street, $37,000; personalty, 100 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, $10,637.50; net realty and personalty, $161,868.47.

COHEN, BABETTE, (died Nov. 1, 1911;) realty, northwest corner of Rider Avenue and 158th Street, $5,000; half interest in vacant plot north side of Dean Street, Brooklyn, $8,275; half interest in vacant lots in the Silver Lake tract on St. Mary's Lake, near White Plains, $5,100; net realty and personalty, $112,565.24.

DURYEA, GEORGIE SHEPPARD, (died Aug. 16, 1911;) net personalty and realty, $54,994.68; realty, 982 Amsterdam Avenue, $52,000, less mortgage of $32,000; 934 Amsterdam Avenue, $77,000, less mortgage of $50,000; five acres of land at Ossining, $17,000, less mortgage of $8,000.

FLEMMING, JOHN, (died Nov. 4, 1910;) net estate, $376,825, (supplemental report.)

FRISCH, HATTIE, (died Sept. 23, 1911;) realty, half interest in premises, 80 Seventh Street, $4,375; net realty and personalty, $5,923.49.

GODDARD, CYNTHIA, (died Feb. 11, 1910;) net estate, $6,760.64, (supplemental report.)

GUNNER, JOHN H., (died Aug. 3, 1911;) net personalty, $6,705.26.

JANEWAY, JOHN H., (died April 14, 1911;) net personalty, $6,499.80.

JARKS, FREDERICK A., (died April 22, 1911;) net personalty, $1,238.42.

KAROW, EDWARD W., (died Jan. 17, 1911;) net personalty, $15,462; seat in New York Cotton Exchange, $14,800.

KOLLOCK, MARY, (died Jan. 12, 1911;) net personalty, $1,491.54.

MARGRAFF, CHARLES F., (died July 5, 1911;) net personalty, $1,414.42.

MAIDHOF, FREDERICK J., (died March 4, 1912;) realty, 816 East 180th Street, assessed at $13,000 and appraised at $15,000; net realty and personalty, $10,023.49.

LANG, AUGUSTA, (died Feb. 1, 1912;) net personalty, $23,070.07.

ROCKWELL, JANE W., (died June 30, 1910;) net estate, $111,758, (supplemental report.)

ROSENBERG, MARY, (died Aug. 23, 1911;) net personalty, $22,214.31.

ROSENTHAL, FANNIE, (died Dec. 12, 1910;) net personalty, $42,864.90; interest in estate of Joseph Rosenthal, father, $42,695.

RYAN, PATRICK F., (died Jan. 22, 1911;) realty, 2,223 Olinville Avenue, Bronx, $8,750; net realty and personalty, $8,507.

STINES, CHARLES E., (died May 1, 1911;) net personalty, $15,527.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Employment by the Brooklyn Borough President of Charles Bryson, 70 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, as attendant at $900.

Employment of J. A. Speight, 510 West 140th Street, as clerk for fifteen days by the Board of Estimate.

Employment by the Queens Borough President of George T. McCarthy, 153 Prospect Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I., as assistant engineer for fifteen days.

Leave of absence until Aug. 31 without pay granted by the Bureau of Buildings, Manhattan, to Hugh Dolan, 2,061 Madison Avenue, and temporary appointment of Hyka B. Duckmail, 215 West 140th Street, as Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry at the rate of $1,500 a year.

Employment by the Finance Department of B. L. Lawford, 412 Audubon Avenue, at the rate of $2,100 a year.

Appointment by the Fire Commissioner of Robert T. Griffin as Assistant Inspector of Combustibles at $1,500 a year.

Appointment by the Health Commissioner of Jennie M. Stagg, 157 West Twenty-first Street, as nurse at $900 a year.

Leave of absence without pay until Oct 31 granted by the Health Commissioner to Dr. Harry K. Bell, medical clerk.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Custom House on Aug. 21 to fill vacancies in the position of assistant in botanical laboratory work, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,600 a year in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Men only will be admitted to this examination, the subjects of which will be as follows, weighted as indicated: Practical questions in botany and botanical laboratory technique, 35; thesis, 25; education, training, experience, and fitness, 40. An educational training equivalent to two years' college work in botany, which must include not less than one year's training in botanical laboratory technique, is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Under the second subject the thesis may be upon any botanical subject, exclusive of agriculture, preferably upon some phase of botanical morphology or cytology. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell announced radical changes yesterday in the plan of assignment of his eight Associate City Superintendents, Andrew W. Edson, John H. Haaren, Clarence E. Meleney, Thomas S. O'Brien, Edward B. Shallow, Edward L. Stevens, Gustave Straubenmueller, and John H. Walsh. For the last ten years Dr. Maxwell has assigned his associates to geographical divisions of the city. Within each division the Superintendent assigned to it attended to all school matters of all kinds. Dr. Maxwell has decided now to change this method of supervision and to assign each Associate Superintendent to a special line of work throughout the city. The plan is explained in a communication, which he has addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Superintendents and which reads as follows:

All appointments to committees of the Board of Superintendents, as they existed on July 31, 1912, are hereby revoked.

Until further notice, under the authority conferred on the City Superintendent of Schools by Section 1,078 of the Charter and Section 39, Subdivision 3, of the by-laws of the Board of Education, I hereby assign the Associate City Superintendents to duty as follows:

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ASSIGNMENTS.

Mr. Edson—Nominations for appointment and promotion in elementary schools; assignment to schools of elementary school teachers; to present to the Board of Superintendents nominations for evening schools, vacation schools, and playgrounds, prepared by District Superintendents assigned to these activities; supervision of schools and classes for deaf and dumb children.

Mr. Haaren—Recommendations as to new sites and buildings; organization of elementary schools, including changes in number and grade of all classes; supervision of classes for crippled children and of fresh-air classes for tubercular and anemic children in Manhattan and the Bronx; classes for the blind, and probationary schools in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Mr. Meleney—To report to the Board of Superintendents on all cases of fitness and merit in elementary schools, except kindergarten teachers and teachers of special branches; to report on all matters connected with "ungraded classes," except the nomination of teachers.

Mr. O'Brien—Absences of teachers, claims, by-laws; to examine and report to the City Superintendent on the stated reports made by directors of special branches in elementary schools; to report to the Board of Superintendents on the "fitness and merit of directors and teachers of special branches in elementary schools, and supervision of nautical school.

Mr. Shallow—To report to the City Superintendent on all cases of renewal of license in elementary schools, except kindergartners and teachers of special branches, and teachers of classes for the deaf and dumb and the blind; to represent the City Superintendent in the Brooklyn office on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, and on Saturday forenoons; supervision of classes for crippled children, of fresh-air classes, and of probationary schools in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

Mr. Stevens—Supervision of and nominations in and for high schools; to report on fitness and merit of teachers in high schools; Chairman of all committees on "superior merit" in high schools.

Mr. Straubenmueller—To report on all matters connected with the course of study and text books in elementary schools, high schools, and kindergartens; to report on renewal of licenses and of "fitness and merit" of teachers in trade schools and in kindergartens, and classes for curing of speech defects.

Mr. Walsh—To examine and report to the City Superintendent on the stated reports made by District Superintendents; to act as the City Superintendent's representative in supervising the administration of the compulsory education law.

All Associate City Superintendents will be given special assignments as occasion may arise.

The City Superintendent will, until further notice, assume personal charge of training schools for teachers and of parental and truant schools.

Associate City Superintendents are hereby assigned to attend the meetings of the committees of the Board of Education as follows: Buildings—Mr. Haaren; Supplies—Mr. Straubenmueller; By-Laws and Legislation—Mr. O'Brien; Sites—Mr. Haaren; Elementary Schools—Mr. Edson; High and Training Schools—Mr. Stevens; Special Schools—Mr. Edson and Mr. Walsh; Vocational Schools, Studies and Text Books, and Lectures and Libraries—Mr. Straubenmueller; Care of Buildings—Mr. Haaren; Nautical School and Athletics—Mr. O'Brien.

Each Associate City Superintendent assigned to attend a meeting of a committee of the Board of Education will, within twenty-four hours after a meeting, make a report in writing to the City Superintendent on important matters discussed or determined at the meeting.

All reports presented to the Board of Superintendents should be filed in nine duplicate copies with the Secretary of the board at least forty-eight hours before the meeting at which they are to be considered. These copies will be immediately distributed by the Secretary to the members of the board.

The following changes in office hours of Associate City Superintendents are hereby assigned: Mr. Edson, Mr. Haaren, and Mr. Meleney one day a week in the Brooklyn office; Mr. Shallow, Tuesday and Thursday afternoons in the hall of the Board of Education, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons and Saturday forenoons in the Brooklyn office; Mr. Walsh, one afternoon a week in the Brooklyn office, the other afternoons and Saturday forenoon in the hall of the Board of Education.

Mr. Edson, Mr. Haaren, Mr. Meleney, and Mr. Walsh will determine, after conference, the afternoons which each will spend in the Brooklyn office in such way that not more than one shall be present on any one afternoon.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 170.

Transfers.—Patrolmen W. Graebe, 1st Precinct to 50th; E. F. Mueller, 50th to 1st; B. J. McCahill, Detective Bureau to 31st Precinct, and designation as Acting Detective Sergeant, first grade, revoked.

Mutual Transfers.—Patrolmen C. S. Crossen, 23d Precinct to 87th, and J. Leidig, 87th to 23d; G. Vollmar, 42d to 43d, and W. D. McGuinness, 43d to 42d; A. Vertefeuille, 28ist to 28 2d, and A. J. Farley, 282d to 281st.

Assignments, (Temporary.)—Lieut. John F. Sweeney, 86th Precinct, to command 87th, for fourteen days, from Aug. 28, during absence of Captain. Patrolmen D. J. Curtayne, 5th, and F. J. Upton, 18th, to Detective Bureau, five days; G. Prigge, 32d, to C. O. Squad, five days.

Matron Mary A. Sullivan, 13th to Detective Bureau, 5 days.

Leaves of Absence, (with Full Pay.)—Surgeon Daniel J. Donovan, 7th Surgical District, two days, from Aug. 6, and Capt. Bernard Kelcher, 57th Precinct, fourteen days, from Aug. 28, to be deducted from vacation. (Without Pay)—Acting Mounted Sergeant J. M. Sheehan, 172d, fourteen days, from Aug. 11.

Relieved from Suspension.—Patrolman Edgar A. Olive, 28th Precinct.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 129.

Fines and Penalties—Engineer of steamer Daniel W. Price, Engine 2. Charges 1, 3, and 4; Absence without leave; Charge 2; Neglect of duty. Ten days' pay.

Firemen (first grade)—Jacob Friedman, Engine 72. Charge; Deception. Five days' pay.

Temporary detail: Fireman (second grade) —James J. Buckley, Engine 40, to printing office, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies from Aug. 5.

Special Leaves of Absence Without Pay—Assistant Foreman W. J. Foster, Engine 84, twelve hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 2.

Firemen (first grade)—H. J. Mullally, Engine 208, twenty-four hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 3; F. G. Pierce, Engine 36, twelve hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 6; J. Schults, Engine 13, twelve hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 4; J. H. Witte, H. and L. 53, twelve hours, from 8 A. M., Aug. 3; J. J. O'Brien, H. and L. 80, twelve hours, from 8 P. M., Aug. 6.

GENERAL ORDERS 40.

The following additions to assignment books, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens are hereby promulgated:

Engine 132 and boat tender 8 will respond on first alarm to stations 524, 8-538, 8-536, 15-16, 15-15, 15-10, and 15-11; Engine 123 and boat tender 6 will respond on first alarm to station 198.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following-named officers will proceed to Bridgeport, Conn., and report to commanding General of manoeuvres to be held in vicinity of New York City for temporary duty as aeroplane observers and assistants to the aviators: Capt. F. B. Hennessy, Third Field Artillery; First Lieut. H. Graham, Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieut. M. Geiger, Coast Artillery Corps.

Orders April 5 amended to direct Capt. F. H. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, to report to commandant of Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, on Dec. 15 instead of Aug. 28.

Major B. K. Ashford, Medical Corps, to Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, for special instruction relative to preparation and administration of vaccine against bubonic plague.

Major D. E. Devore, General Staff, on Aug. 5, to Governors Island, N. Y., and report to commanding General of Eastern Division for temporary duty pertaining to Connecticut manoeuvre campaign, thence to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Staff for duty.

Major A. S. Conklin, Coast Artillery Corps, detailed as member of General Staff Corps, to Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. C. W. Castle, Eleventh Infantry, to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for temporary duty with Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Capt. E. D. Ely, Quartermaster, report to General Superintendent of Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for temporary duty.

Capt. J. P. Sopyr, Quartermaster, relieved of duty as Quartermaster of transport Sherman, report to General Superintendent of Transport Service, San Francisco, duty as assistant.

Orders July 25 relating to Capt. W. M. Goodale, Paymaster, revoked.

Capt. W. A. Covington, Coast Artillery Corps, to Seattle, Wash., and take charge of office of Major D. J. Carr, Signal Corps, during his absence. Upon return of Major Carr to Seattle Capt. Covington will proceed to Fort Wood, New York.

Col. A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, designated as umpire of Coast Artillery target practice, Department of the East.

Capt. F. E. Phelps, U. S. A., retired, recruiting officer, assume charge of Pittsburgh storage and supply depot, Pittsburgh, Penn., during absence of Capt. J. E. Shelley, Quartermaster.

Capt. F. L. Davidson, Seventh Infantry, report to commanding General of Eastern Division for duty pertaining to Connecticut manoeuvre campaign, Aug. 8 to 20.

Leaves: Major W. R. Eastman, Medical Corps, two months, effective Sept. 10; Capt. R. I. McKenney, Coast Artillery Corps, three months, effective Oct. 1; Lieut. Col. G. Carleton, cavalry, unassigned, fifteen days; Capt. R. L. Richards, Medical Corps, one month; Capt. W. R. Davis, Medical Corps, one month, effective Oct. 1; First Lieut. H. C. M. Supplee, infantry, five days; Capt. J. E. Shelley, Quartermaster, fourteen days; Capt. W. F. Morrison, Second Field Artillery, one month; Capt. T. E. Merrill, Fourth Field Artillery, four months.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral B. A. Fiske, detached command of Third Division to command First Division.

Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, detached command Fourth Division to command Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. M. Winslow, detached command Second Division to command Third Division.

Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, to command Fourth Division.

J. Strauss, commissioned a Captain.

Lieut. E. B. Armstrong, detached from the Missouri to the Louisiana as aid on staff.

Lieut. R. P. Craft, detached from the Missouri to the Louisiana as aid on staff.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum and L. H. Lacy, detached from the Louisiana to the New Jersey as aids on staff.

Lieuts. I. C. Bogart and G. K. Davis, detached from the Mississippi, home and wait orders.

Lieuts. F. Russell and C. C. Gill, detached from the Rhode Island to the Florida as aids on staff.

Lieut. Commander V. S. Houston, detached from command of the Elcano to naval station at Olongapo, Philippine Islands.

Lieut. S. Gannon, detached from the Saratoga to command of the Elcano.

Lieut. C. A. Woodruff to the Dale.

Lieut. B. R. Ware, Jr., detached from the Helena, home and wait orders.

Ensign H. H. McClure, detached from the Monterey to the Helena.

Marine Corps Orders.

Col. J. H. Pendleton, detached from headquarters of Marine Corps to command Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Major M. J. Shaw, detached from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., to Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Capt. H. Lee, detached from Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, to Marine Barracks, Annapolis, Md.

Capt. M. Babb, detached from Marine Barracks, New York, to command marine detachment of the Kansas.

First Lieuts. G. A. Lutz and W. W. Buckley, detached from the Prairie to recruiting district of Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. E. S. Willing, detached from the Prairie to Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Penn.

Second Lieut. T. S. Clarke, detached from the Prairie to Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

Second Lieut. D. F. Duncan, detached from the Prairie to Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Petrel, at Puerto Plata; Hannibal, at North River; Caesar, at Portsmouth, Tacoma, at Guantanamo; Alabama and Culgoa, at Newport; Mississippi and Patuxent, at Philadelphia.

Sailed: Nashville, from Puerto Plata for Guantanamo; Tennessee and Montana, from Philadelphia for Newport; Fanning, from Norfolk for Newport; Sterling, from Boston for New York; Whipple, Hull, Preble, Perry, and Stewart, from San Diego for San Pedro; Prairie, from Guantanamo for Philadelphia; Kentucky, from Norfolk for Philadelphia; Potomac, from Washington for Indian Head.

The Alabama has been assigned to duty with the Fourth Division, Atlantic fleet.

The flag of the commander of the Third Division, Atlantic fleet, has been transferred from the Rhode Island to the New Jersey.

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TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

Greatest Problem of New York Not the Police, but Girls, says an east side settlement worker. Insidious danger in woman's dress of to-day. The degrading dances. The poor copy from the rich. An interview in

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New York's Splendid Record in Securing a Low Death Rate. Only three cities in Europe surpass it. Interesting analysis of the complex problems of this city in the grapple with death, in

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TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

In the Pictorial Section

Ladies' Day at Larchmont—The Elizabethan Tournament in London—American Girls in the Turner Festival at Prague—Women Polo Teams of Newport and Narragansett Pier at Play.

Secure Roomers Who Stay

Profitable roomers are those who stay a long time.

Place your Furnished Room advertisement in The New York Times.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

1000 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Central Park West

N. W. Cor.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II., Bischoff, J. Ex parte business.
SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Will for probate. Elizabeth Stoesser.
CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Rector, &c., Grace Church v. Jaffe—Arthur D. Truax. In re Hilden—William S. Bennett.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. King v. Silverstein—Algernon S Norton. In re Bay-chester Av.—Phoenix Ingraham, Adams v. 151 West 19th St.—Theodore K. McCarthy.
SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. In re Freeman Hill Hatter—John J. O'Brien.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Charles G. Willoughby v. Frances C. Hendrick—Samuel Cohen. Hattie Manheims v. Amelia Arala—Albert Sanders.
CITY COURT—Schmuck, J. Kate Wulfers v. Abraham Sussman—Michael J. Driscoll. Morris Goldstein v. Adolph Wolfsohn—Michael J. Driscoll Engels Express Co. v. G. W. Williams—Charles D. Donohue. The National Security Bank v. Melville D. Chapman—Michael J. Driscoll.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelly, J. Motions. The People of the State of New York v. Elsie Culman.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Ex parte business.
SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

Protection or Free Trade

The New York Times's policy in its classified advertising department is protection of its readers.

Misleading advertisements are not wanted and will not be received. A free trade which produces simply volumes of business has no place in The Times Service.

Advertisements must carry a message clearly stated and as readable as a news item.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting seven words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost you by consulting the following table of

ADVERTISING RATES.

CLASSIFICATION.	PER AGATE LINE. One Time.	3 Times a Week.
Agents Wanted	$0.20	$0.54
Boarders & Board Wanted	.15	.36
Business Notices	.30	.84
Business Opportunities	.30	.84
Country Board	.20	.54
Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25	.69
Employment Bureaus	.20	.54
For Sale	.30	.84
Help Wanted	.15	2t. a wk.
Horses and Carriages	.25	.60
Lost, Found, Rewards	.30	.75
Pianos and Organs	.25	.60
Purchase and Exchange	.30	.84
Rooms To Let or Wanted	.15	.36
Situations Wanted	.15	2t. a wk.
Yachts, Vessels	.25	.60

Lost and Found

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 75c.

Lost advertisements in The New York Times are reprinted without extra charge in more than 1000 Bulletins posted in public places throughout the city—railway stations, ferry houses, police stations, pawnshops, employment and advertising agencies, hotels, and theatres.

Lost

LOST STOCK.

Certificate No. 165,197 for 100 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the property of J. D. Probst & Co., lost, stolen, or destroyed. Any person having the same is hereby required to make claim thereon to said company within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, or said certificate will be cancelled and new certificate issued in place thereof to said J. D. Probst & Co., pursuant to order of the Supreme Court, New York County, entered in office of County Clerk, New York County, July 17, 1912. Dated New York, July 18, 1912.

LOST—On evening of July 31 at Rector's, Globe Theatre, Shanley's, Grand Central Station, or between those places, one large brooch set with large yellow semi-precious stone, (Scotch cairngorm;) reward for return. X 39 Times.

LOST—Between 58th St. and Broadway, this city, and New Rochelle, (via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.,) pigskin purse containing valuable stickpins set with precious stones; liberal reward for return to owner. X 44 Times.

LOST.—Gold watch, chain, and silver penknife, July 31, Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan Transfer, or on Long Branch train; reward. W. A. Baker, 456 4th Av., New York City.

LOST—Between Columbia University, 116th St. Subway, pocketbook containing gold chain, ring, pin, and money; reward. Mrs. Rickman 301 West 116th St.

LOST—Thursday, between 8 and 10 P. M., pair diamond earrings between Elks' Club and Times Square Subway; reward. S. Zirinsky, 341 Grand St.

LOST.—Evening of Aug. 1, gold watch, fob, initial W. H. B., and ring; all attached; reward. W. H. B., 56 West 46th.

LOST—Scottish Rite ring, diamond centre of eagle; reward. Sexsmith, 56 West 45th St.

LOST—July 9, N. Y. Trust Co. certificate No. 37,519. Return to Dorman, 3,078 Hull Av.

LOST.—Metal fob marked M. E.; reward. Addres B Box 40 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times a week, 75c.

LOST—Sunday, July 28, brindle bulldog, bat ears, white chest, harelip. Liberal reward if returned to J. H. Shults, Jr., 804 Wolf Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; no questions asked.

Found

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 75c.

FOUND, Aug. 2—POLICE DEPARTMENT, 240 Centre Street—A telescope case containing gentleman's clothing, etc., 1 auto cover, 2 shirt waists, 1 coat. At 269 State St., Brooklyn: 1 bunch of keys, 1 watch.

FOUND, Aug. 1—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Railroad ticket, umbrella, package, key, brackets, ruching, part of machine.

Business Opportunities

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 84c.

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

A young partner wanted; must invest $600 and assume management with a manufacturer whose business is increasing daily; essential points, thoroughly established; rigid investigation and verification of testimonials from customers allowed; money absolutely secured pending success. Splendid Opportunity, 218 Times Downtown.

Make large profit with $1,000 within 9 months, backing up party with collection of paintings; unframed; collection security; direct dealing with reliable party; references required. Opportunity, W 4 Times.

A manager wanted to take full charge of a cloak and suit store; must have good reference and experience. The Eagle, 671 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Pianos and Organs

Per line—1 time, 25c.; 3 times a week, 69c.

Beautiful upright piano for sale; used three months; cost $390; sell any price. Narder, 561 West 180th St., corner St. Nicholas Av., first floor.

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order, will sell for $100. 818 W. 42d St.

For Sale

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 84c.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Werth, near Broadway.

Country Houses, Unfurnished

Per line—1 time, 25c.; 3 times a week, 69c.

Waldwick, N. J.—Seven rooms; most improvements; acre grove, lawn, planted gardens, $25. Erie, trolley two blocks; conveniences available. Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

Country Board

Telephone Want Advertisements to The New York Times, 1000 Bryant, any time until 10 P. M., for insertion on the following day. No display allowed except agate capitals and white space. Count seven average words to the line, in small type, or four words to a line in agate capitals.

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 57c.

Long Island.

Richmond Hill.—Charming Summer home; large grounds, shade, spacious porch; near park, golf links, tennis, &c.; large, airy rooms; excellent table. 342 Oak St. Telephone 313 Richmond Hill.

Douglaston.—Douglaston Manor Inn, convenient, comfortable Summer residence, on Little Neck Bay; thirty minutes Telephone Flushing 290. Open the year round.

Sea View, 24 Waverly Av., Hollands.—Superior table; excellent accommodations. Hughes & Jennings, formerly Thompson Av.

BOARD in private family at Greenport, L. I.; near water; all conveniences; $7 per week. Mrs. I. M. Rayner, Greenport, L. I.

Maryland Cottage; attractive, ocean view rooms; good board. 40 2d Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD, Highland.—Board, fruit farm. Arrange White, 309 West 46th, New York. Telephone 34 Bryant.

COUPLE will board few adults or family. 45 Neptune Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Asbury Park, N. J.—Pleasant rooms; near beach; board optional; garage accommodations. 515 Asbury Av.

Connecticut.

VACATION in August? Want real country life? Rate, $10. Address Miss J. L. Murphy, Bethany, Conn.

Pennsylvania.

Country Board, Pennsylvania.—An ideal place to rest and recuperate; high mountain scenery; modern, fine table; amusements. Address the Misses Lamb, Towanda, Penn.

Boarders Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; telephone; references.

218ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small rooms, private baths, newly decorated; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 69.—Location central; hotel apartments; service homelike; Summer environments; table board.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished parlor suite, with private bath; other rooms; Southerners accommodated.

39TH ST., 49 WEST. — Heart retail shopping district; walking distance theatres; high-class home cooking; Summer rates; Southerners catered to; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH, 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first class; references.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first class; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive rooms; Summer rates; table guests; telephone; reference.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; first class; moderate.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Table board; rooms with or without board; Summer rates; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests. Telephone 1336 Columbus.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Furnished rooms, cool, homelike; parlor, dining, special rates; Schuyler 7655; accommodations.

76TH, 237 WEST, Near Broadway.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Superior accommodations in first-class house; reasonable rates; table guests.

76TH, 129 West.—Desirable rooms; clean, well kept; superior cooking; telephone; table guests; reasonable.

76TH ST., 288 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with good table; between Broadway and Riverside; Summer rates.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—For gentlemen, desirable, medium; also small rooms, adjoining baths; private family.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms in small private boarding house; exceptionally cool; references.

80TH ST., 121-123 WEST.—Desirable rooms available; beautifully furnished; private baths; excellent home table; only those appreciating refined, homelike surroundings need apply; rooms arranged to suit permanent guests.

80TH ST., 142 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room, adjoining bath; table board; telephone; references.

80-82 WEST 82D ST.—Attractive rooms for desirable people. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool rooms, overlooking Park; Summer tourists solicited. 5326 Schuyler.

83D, 44 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; finest table; refined Jewish family.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations for adults appreciating homelike surroundings; superior table; Jewish family.

93D, 17 WEST. — Large, small, attractive rooms; abundant hot water; telephone; excellent table; reasonable.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room in well appointed house; good board; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large and small room; excellent board; all home comforts; Jewish family.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; homelike. Telephone 7442 Riverside; reference.

94TH ST., 144 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; table guests; parlor dining.

103D ST., 879 West End Av.—Attractive corner room; lavatory; excellent cuisine; gentlemen, Summer rates.

106D ST., 252 WEST.—Superior accommodations for adults; suites, single; refined surrounding; excellent home table.

625 WEST 113TH ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive; large, front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; unusual table. Telephone Morningside 8136.

114TH ST., 326 WEST.—Large and small rooms, opposite Columbia Campus; excellent table.

118TH, 400 WEST. — Double, single corner rooms; Morningside Heights, overlooking park; glorious view; delightfully cool; celebrated restaurant; rooms, $3-$6; references.

122D, 221 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; table guests; Summer rates.

130TH, 144 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; conveniences.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; roof garden; large rooms; electricity; homelike; table guests.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally homelike, desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large, airy room, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; reference; telephone.

157TH, 600 WEST.—Subway station; physician's home; rooms fronting Broadway; suitable invalids. Apt. 16.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, Woodbury.—Overlooking Hudson; shady grounds; two blocks north 191th Subway. 4412 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Water view; ideal location; Subway, trolley; convenient Wall St. district; high-class; rooms, board; spacious apartments. 906 Main.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 142.—Beautiful suite; private bath; overlooking bay; small room; excellent cuisine; phone; table guests.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway; delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; near river. 'Phone 1159W Main.

Staten Island.

A—A— THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean trade passing windows; exclusive residence; charming rooms; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; 30 minutes Broadway or seashore; near ferry; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. 'Phone 879 Tompkins.

Board Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

WANTED—A home in good surroundings with woman who would give motherly care to a backward baby. Answer, giving capability, &c., R 124 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

Call Bryant 1000 and say "Wants." An intelligent operator is waiting for your call until 10 o'clock in the evening, and will tell you all about Times Service.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

218T ST., 55 EAST.—Large, front rooms with bath; Southerners accommodated; Summer rates; telephone.

22D ST., 34 EAST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; attractive rates; modern; all conveniences; 'phone.

29TH ST., 48 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; electricity, telephone; references; also first-floor room.

22TH ST., 40 EAST. (Between Madison and 4th Avs.)—Large and small rooms; Summer prices.

31ST ST., 116 EAST.—High-class double and square rooms; refined American private house; modern conveniences, including parquet floors, electricity, vacuum cleaning; 'phone 2499 Madison Square; special rates August.

31ST ST., 47 EAST.—Large, well-furnished rooms to let; all modern conveniences; telephone.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room; private bath; small rooms; reference.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; baths, running water; gentlemen; references; Summer rates.

59TH ST., 120 EAST.—Only responsible people wanted; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively, $2 week. Stevens.

76TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large, airy room, suitable for one or two; comfortably furnished; adjoining bath; all conveniences.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Newly furnished rooms; bath on each floor; steam heated; electric lights, telephone; $4 upward.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large and small room; $3.50 up; telephone 1978 Gramercy; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

MADISON AV., 160, (34th.)—A nice, airy, single room; exceptionally clean; cool house; telephone.

MADISON AV., 175, (Near 33d St.)—Comfortable large room; hall room; bath; references.

West Side.

8TH AV., 650, (near 42d St.)—Parlor suite, kitchen privileges; absolutely clean; no other roomers. Tolan.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished, very superior rooms for refined persons; moderate prices.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; single or en suite; also single rooms.

14TH ST., 855 WEST.—Lovely furnished room for gentleman; hot, cold water; convenient all cars.

29TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large front room, well furnished, private house; suitable for two; references.

31ST ST., 336 WEST.—Renovated house, newly furnished; light, airy connecting rooms; bath, all conveniences.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large, $4 up; kitchenette; small, $2.50; continuous hot water; piano; telephone.

43D ST., 250 WEST.—Room with kitchen; front parlor; hall rooms; telephone; bath. Edwards.

46TH ST., 313 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; all conveniences; block from Broadway.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—New management; renovated rooms, large, small; private baths; references. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; single or en suite; bachelors; breakfast if desired.

48TH ST., 235 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath; hall room; modern house; refined family.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant large rooms; second floor; bath; all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

55TH, 344 WEST.—Large rooms; also 2 connecting; bath; running water; telephone; quiet house.

58TH ST., 49 WEST.—Several large, beautifully furnished rooms; doctor's house; private baths, electric lights, telephone; breakfast optional; references; Summer rates. Phone 293 Plaza.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suitable for doctor; private bath; running water, hot and cold. Telephone 3672 Columbus.

58TH ST., 148 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bath; select, quiet house; breakfast; phone; references.

64TH, 16 WEST.—Suite of rooms; very exclusive; all conveniences; telephone; $8.50. Geary.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept, unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; running water; all conveniences; 'phone; private house.

69TH, 225 WEST.—Attractive, furnished room; private bath; telephone; elevator apartment; reasonable. Apartment 46.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Physician or dentist's office; reception room; electricity installed; hot water supply; references.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—Desirable, clean rooms; running water; electricity; telephone; every convenience; board optional.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; 'phone; private house; near Subway.

262 WEST 70TH ST.
LARGE FRONT ROOM.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool bachelor apartments; private bath; single rooms; $4 up; Summer rates.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Nicely furnished, including piano; large front room; second floor, bath adjoining; scrupulously clean; homelike; 'phone.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; Summer rates; references.

73D, 177 WEST.—Desirable rooms; one single; Summer rates; private family; meals optional; references.

74TH, 167 WEST.—Two large, well-furnished rooms for gentlemen; no other roomers; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first class neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, desirable room; attractive neighborhood; all modern conveniences. Phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Physicians or dentists may secure parlor floor. Call, 'phone 7725 Schuyler.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive large room, bath; single room, running water; private family; references.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large room, with bath; first floor; exceptionally beautiful; comfortable; moderate; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; gentlemen; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors; exceptional rooms, modern conveniences; select, private house; Park, Riverside; references.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with or without bath; private house.

82D ST., 6 WEST.
Southerners and out-of-town guests accommodated; special Summer rates; bachelor apartments; near Central Park.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; just vacant; will accommodate two or three gentlemen or ladies in business. 'Phone 9008 Schuyler.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Semi-detached house, overlooking Drive; continuous hot water; shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; electric light; all conveniences; Summer rates.

82D, 130 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; all conveniences; quiet home for business people; references.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, light, well-furnished rooms; running water; adjoining bath; $4. Anderson.

84TH ST., 14 WEST, (near Park.)—Cool, airy rooms; nicely furnished; appointment first class; telephone.

84TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two, $5; single, $3; conveniences; board optional. Henry.

85TH ST., 112 WEST.—Couple occupying handsome residence will rent one large room; bath; gentlemen.

85TH ST., 212 WEST.—Attractive medium sized room with large bed; bath adjoins; $4.50. MacMillan.

86TH ST., 6 WEST.
Southerners and out-of-town guests accommodated; special Summer rates; near Central Park.

86TH, 310 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; near Subway; telephone 6588 Riverside.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome, large and small room, newly furnished; private family; references.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; refined, private house; convenient location; telephone; moderate.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; medium-sized rooms; suitable two; telephone; moderate.

Furnished Rooms

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

West Side.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Large front room, handsomely furnished; lavatory, closet; small room, $2; telephone.

93D ST., 129 WEST.—Large attractive room, suitable for two; bath; telephone; reference; private family.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; running water; L; telephone; reasonable.

93D ST., 111 WEST.—Large furnished front room, also small; water; large closets; private house.

93D, 46 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, small bedrooms; telephone; L station. Sutton.

(95TH,) 710 West End Av.—Airy, comfortable rooms; running water; Subway; reasonable. Dick.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, suite or singly; dressing rooms; telephone; reasonable.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; high-class elevator apartment. Grossman.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, near Riverside Drive and Subway; every convenience. Apt. 3B.

102D ST., 202 WEST.—Outside room for young, refined business lady or gentleman. Apt. 3.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Room; running water; block Subway; two doors west Broadway; references. Walker.

106TH ST., 80 WEST.—Large front room; running water; telephone; private house; "L," Subway.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, airy, attractively furnished room; elevator; private family; references. Apartment 35.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Outside room, vacant lot; lavatory, bath, telephone; $3. Wilford.

114TH ST., 622 WEST.—Riverside Drive; lady rents beautiful cool front suite; high class elevator; independent; board optional; one, two gentlemen. Apartment 21.

116TH, 404 WEST.—Summer location; overlooking Morningside Park; airy rooms; elevator; Broadway Subway. Morse.

121ST ST., (Broadway.)—REED HOUSE; $5, $7 rooms, $12 suite; references. 5120 Morningside. Miss Panny.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Cool corner, four windows; all conveniences; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (21.)

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable for two; $4, $6; private family; elevator. De Harde.

124TH ST., 541 WEST.—Excellent large, cool room; $2.50; tiled bath; elevator; telephone. Apartment 21.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; running water; gentleman; $3.50; reference. Owners.

136TH ST., 601 WEST.—Attractive front room for two; high-class; elevator; moderate. Apartment 20.

137TH ST., 612 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suitable for one or two; shower, electric lights; $3.50 up. Inquire elevator boy.

146TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large cool room; running water; homelike; elevator; Subway. Apartment 62.

147TH ST., 535 WEST.—Refined young men find good home and board; private family; references.

A REFINED GENTLEMAN may have a beautiful room in our duplex apartment; every convenience and comfort; $75 a month, including breakfast and dinner; exclusive neighborhood. F 165 Times.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished suites of one and two rooms, with attached kitchen if desired; elevator, telephone, and maid service all night; $3 to $12 weekly; special day rates. The Ludington, 205 West 101st, three doors from Broadway. Best transportation. Telephone, 1763—River.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (123d.)—Lady with high-class apartment will rent suite, two front rooms; beautiful location; southern exposure; $50 monthly. Apartment 11.

BROADWAY, 3,544, (145th.)—Elegantly furnished room, suite, overlooking Hudson; elevator, telephone; Subway. Apartment 38.

BREEZY, corner rooms, overlooking Washington Square; Subway, surface, elevated lines. 101 Waverley Place.

CONVENT AV., 387.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; telephone; all conveniences; references.

FOR SUMMER.—Furnished rooms, with bath-rooms, dressing rooms, elevator, electric light; service, in a handsome private residence on Riverside Drive in the eighties; Summer rates. Phone 8911—Riverside.

Handsomely furnished parlor; private house; piano; accommodations for persons visiting city. Telephone 9153 Spring.

LENOX AV., 70, (118th.)—Large, elegant room; elevator apartment; Subway; suitable two. Apartment 43.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54 WEST, Corner 116th. —High-grade apartment; light housekeeping; Broadway Subway; reasonable. Henry.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 16, (116th St.)—Private family; rent one or two sunny rooms; elevator. Price.

NEVADA, 70th and Broadway.—Beautifully furnished suite, two rooms, together or separately; elevator apartment; monthly or permanent. Apartment 2C.

PROSPECT PLACE, 14.—Good chance for person desiring room in private house; two windows; improvements; moderate; must see to appreciate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (135th.)—Large, comfortable room; bath adjoining; shower; elevator; gentleman only. Apartment 52.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, corner 137th (overlooking Hudson.)—Single, double; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

ST. JAMES COURT, Broadway, corner 92d.—Large room, facing garden. Riverside 2709. Apartment 20.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, AUDUBON, 3,900, (Apartment 39.)—Furnished room, adjoining bath, $2.50.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 3 times, 36c.

FAMILY, THREE.—Three rooms and board, not over $50 per week. F 138 Times.

Apartments To Let
FURNISHED

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 54c.

Cathedral Plaza, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av.—One, two, and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; high-class elevator apartments; elegantly furnished; restaurant in building; monthly $30 up; open evenings. Telephone 3970 Riverside.

To Sublet.—Rest apartment in the Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57th St., New York; four rooms, three baths; twelfth floor; southwestern exposure. Apply to Hugh M. Wilson, 239 West 59th St., or George B. Rodgers, Assistant Manager, at the hotel.

Bachelors' quarters, $25-$60 monthly; private baths; cleanliness. Telephone 5891 Columbus. 22 West 60th St.

87TH ST., 68 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; private entrance; August, $40; year, $70; mornings.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Per line—1 time, 20c.; 3 times, 54c.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive modern elevator apartments, 308 West 97th, near Riverside; five spacious, light, airy rooms; living room, size 16x20; foyer halls; servant's toilet; $30, $35, $36; 287 Edgecombe Av., (145th,) facing Park; five, six rooms, $45 to $60; at West View, 342 West 71st St., eight, nine immense, beautiful rooms; bedroom, 16x18; foyer halls; two baths; $120; apply premises. Mrs. Pitton, telephone 1755 Columbus.

THE WALPOLE APARTMENTS,
No. 43 West 25th Street.

Two rooms and bath, and 3 rooms and 2 baths, kitchenettes; first-class service included in rent; leases from Oct. 1, 1912; possession at once. Apply on premises or to F. & G. Pfiomm, 9 West 29th St.

1218T ST., (3,149 Clinton Av.)—Clinton model apartments; latest scientific improvements; children's playground; steam heat, hot water, gas, electric lights; 3 and 4 rooms; rents, $14 to $21.

Sublet, apartment eight large, light rooms, sixth floor; elevator, electricity, shower, 'phone; permanent lease from October. Wells, 504 West 112th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSA ADLER, Bankrupt.—No. 16,856.

To the creditors of Rosa Adler of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-third day of July A. D. 1912, the said Rosa Adler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 29, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Help Wanted

The New York Times declines Help Wanted advertisements which do not clearly state the character and conditions of the employment offered. Advertisements calling for purchases of samples or cash deposits are excluded. If employment is on a commission basis, advertisements must so state. The Times endeavors to save applicants seeking employment through its columns the time and expense involved in investigating misleading announcements.

Per line—1 time, 15c.; 2 times, 25c.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced. Answer by letter, stating experience and references. Charles J. Fishel Co., 143 Prince St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, experienced, wanted in New York office of an out-of-town mill. Apply by letter in own handwriting, stating experience and salary; references will be required at interview, F 159 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Manufacturing concern desires intelligent, ambitious beginner; good opportunity; state age, education, salary expected. A. S., Box 124 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man or woman. Call between 10 and 12, Aug. 5, Room 551, 50 Church St.

WANTED—Young lady not under 19 years of age, for clerical position in fire insurance office; one having had previous experience preferred. Reply, stating salary expected, V 222 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Scotch or English girl about 25, intelligent, active, to assist with children; good wages, nice home. Mrs. Howe, 161 Park Hill Av., Yonkers.

WET NURSE wanted, in good health. Apply at once Black, The Edgecombe, 142d St. and Edgecombe Av.

Male

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of The New York Times, because an effort is made to exclude advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive.

ATTORNEY'S SERVICES at the disposal of legitimate business for nominal retainer. V 231 Times Downtown.

BOOKBINDERY
FOREMAN
wanted by an edition bindery in the eastern part of Massachusetts; first-class position to the right man; must have good executive ability; write, giving full particulars as to experience, &c. S. H., Box 2,872 Boston, Mass.

BOY, well educated and intelligent, for permanent position with first-class company; state experience and nationality in own handwriting. R 183 Times.

CITY SALESMAN; cloaks and suits. 14 East 18th St., Schwarzbart Brothers.

CLERK to assist figuring manufacturing costs; good penman and must be thoroughly familiar with the handling of figures; state salary wanted, age, experience, and references. W 7 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Thoroughly experienced on ornamental iron work, with knowledge of shop practice and architectural detail; position out of New York; state experience. X 42 Times.

FIRST-CLASS, experienced renting man wanted, acquainted in district Chambers to 23d St.; state experience, and compensation desired. Beaver, 42 Times.

HANDY SINGLE MAN for suburban hotel; must have knowledge of general repairs in plumbing, carpentry, painting, and electricity; drive and be experienced in automobile; not afraid of hard work. Address, stating age, experience, and reference. M. F., 263 West 125th St.

HUMAN HAIR GOODS SALESMAN; experienced; exceptional inducement to man with trade. H. H., 165 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, man of good record in ladies' wear line, to carry side line of silk, cotton and muslin petticoats; commission. Horowitz & Corn, 54 Lispenard St.

SALESMAN, resident of Chicago, to represent us with a very strong line of dresses; one with a big following; commission. American Shirtwaist Co., 151 West 25th St.

SALESMAN for hand-made waists and children's dresses; man with established trade only. French & Co., 19 West 26th St.

SALESMAN WANTED—Experienced, on a good line of dresses. Address R 127 Times.

SOLICITOR wanted to Get Members.—For $1 monthly we pay $60 if sick or hurt; death benefit. Ballard & Garrett, 34 William St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY wanted by busy executive of financial corporation. Want a young man qualified to handle details intelligently. Will pay good salary to right man. Give age, experience, &c. Box V, 232 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Junior ledger clerk; we want an earnest young American, about 19 or 20, who has had some office detail and ledger experience; permanent position is assured to young man who shows that he can make good; excellent opportunity for right party. Address X 86 Times.

WANTED—Specialty salesmen; several live men to handle automobile specialties, commission basis; every one driving an automobile a prospective buyer. Answer, giving experience, age, and reference. D 317 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A boy willing to work for $5 a week; must write a plain hand and be familiar with streets of lower part of city. J. A. Cowie, P. O. Box 1,805.

Employment Bureaus.

Per line—1 time, 30c.; 3 times, 84c.

Commercial.

Credential Employment Corporation—High grade office positions for men and women. 253 Broadway, (Agency.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PRICE, SCHIFFER COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the County and City of New York, on the 7th day of August, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to THE SCHIFFER COMPANY, INC.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1912.
PRICE, SCHIFFER COMPANY.
By MYRON B. SCHIFFER, President.
CORBITT & STERN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. —THE LOEWENTHAL COMPANY, Plaintiff, against SIMON COHN, RICHARD COHN, EDWARD COHN, ALBERT COHN and ARNOLD WOLLBERG, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 21, 1912.
Yours, &c.
MILTON DAMMANN,
Attorney for the Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Simon Cohn, Richard Cohn, Edward Cohn, Albert Cohn and Arnold Wollberg, the defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Richard T. Lynch, Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of July, 1912.

Dated New York, July 17, 1912.
Yours, &c.
MILTON DAMMANN,
Attorney for the Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan

CHARGES OF CRUELTY IN TRUANTS' SCHOOL

Ten Welts on Boy's Back Caused by Blows of Companions Ordered to Guard Him.

SUPERINTENDENT ACCUSED

Todd Admits Slapping the Boys, but Denies More Serious Charges—District Attorney to be Notified.

Charges of extreme cruelty to the boys in the New York Parental School, the city's school for truants, midway between Flushing and Jamaica, L. I., have been made against Supt. Hobart Todd and associate officers of the institution in an affidavit sworn to by Charles Langford, who until Thursday last was a caretaker there in one of the cottages.

Langford declares that the Superintendent has not only struck the boys who at various times excited his displeasure, but that he has caused them to be beaten until there were welts on their bodies, and has had them gagged with pencils tightly drawn between their lips and fastened at either end with strings tied around the back of their heads.

The affidavit containing the charges against Todd was sworn to before Notary Public William E. Kennedy on July 23. In it Langford specifically cites the case of Gustave Ruoff, Jr., the 14-year-old son of an undertaker of Ozone Park and a nephew of Leonard Ruoff, former Coroner of Queens County and a prominent Democratic politician.

Young Ruoff was turned over to him on the afternoon of July 18, Langford states, by Bandmaster Risseeuw, who brought the lad, with three other boys, back from the woodpile, where several hours' work had been exacted of them as punishment for an offense. The lads according to Langford, were weeping, and when he asked them the cause they refused to give an explanation. On investigating Langford found that the three boys had been beaten with sticks by four other boys left to watch over them, and the Ruoff lad, in particular, plainly bore signs of the severe blows that must have been dealt him.

Two days after Ruoff was punished by his companions his father, having been notified in the meantime, visited the institution with Dr. Flynn of Jamaica, and the physician, after an examination, made an affidavit that he had found ten marked welts across the boy's back. Mr. Ruoff then retained William E. Kennedy to obtain further information about the treatment of the boys from Langford.

The parents of young Ruoff declare that they were prevailed on to send their son to the institution after having been assured that he would be kept there for three months. Through a misunderstanding they say that in reality they allowed his commitment for two years. The boy, however, has been released from the school.

The affidavit, it is understood, will be submitted to District Attorney Smith of Queens County by Herbert A. O'Brien of Jamaica, a member of the local School Board. In the absence of the District Attorney, Assistant District Attorney Hetherington said yesterday that he had not been officially notified of the charges, but that the affidavit when sent to his office would be thoroughly investigated.

Boys Publicly Disgraced.

The New York Parental School, which was established about three and a half years ago at a cost of about $1,000,000, was visited yesterday afternoon just at the time the charges of cruelty to its inmates had been made public, by more than a hundred Summer school students at Teachers College, Columbia University, representing teachers and instructors from various institutions all over the country.

The 201 boys who have been placed under the care of the institution, dressed in their neat khaki uniforms, were circling proudly around the parade ground while their own band led them in the march. Stationed under the shadow of the three cottages were five small boys, stripped of their blouses, in disgrace, enviously watching the movements of their companions, and at the same time shrinking from the gaze of the visitors, by whom their disgrace had been remarked.

Supt. Todd was explaining to the visitors the correctional and educational methods employed in the institution, when he was surrounded by a crowd of reporters, who had approached unobserved, and they handed him a copy of the affidavit containing the charges of Langford. He glanced hastily at the headlines, "Boys Beaten in Parental School of City," and "Principal's Novel Pencil Gag Described," excused himself from the reporters until after the parade, and proceeded with his explanations to the visitors.

In the presence of the crowd Todd continued:

"I have found it necessary at times, when certain ones of the boys become extremely unruly and attempt to strike their teachers, to subdue them myself, if I happen to be on the spot at the psychological moment. I have found that a few slaps on the face are effective sometimes when other methods of persuasion have failed.

"Once I was compelled to use a straitjacket on one of our boys. When he was sent to our institution—that was about two years ago—I was told that we couldn't keep him here, but at first he was so submissive that I allowed him to go out with one of the inspector's to the foundry. The inspector had no sooner turned his back than the boy was gone. We caught him several weeks later, and he was confined in the 'coop' on the top floor of the west cottage, next to the roof.

"Shortly after he was put there he tore off an iron rod from one of the windows, pried off the tiling on the roof, and, with strips of his blanket which he had cut up and tied together, let himself down from the top of the house. When we caught him a second time he was put in a straitjacket, and after that he made no more attempts to escape. He finally left the institution, declaring that he felt conscious of his improvement."

Todd's Explanation.

When the crowd of visitors had departed, Todd allowed himself to be questioned in regard to the charges of cruelty brought by Langford. He denied that he had ever used the pencil gag, but frankly admitted that he had at times seen fit to slap a boy. Young Ruoff, he maintained, had been punished without the knowledge of any officer of the institution. With three other lads, named Shellak, Callahan, and Tepicorsky, Ruoff planned an escape, he said. At the last minute he backed out, but the other three succeeded in getting away.

When the runaways were caught they were put with Ruoff, who had "squealed" in the meantime, to sawing wood. They were under the immediate direction of Bandmaster Risseeuw, who tended them for a little while, and finally left them in charge of four other boys, who were instructed to keep them from idling while the bandmaster returned to the cottages to give some of the new members of the band instruction. As soon as his back was turned, Todd said, the truants must have become lax with their work, whereupon the four boys in charge undertook to chastise them.

Langford, in whose cottage the boys lived, reported the matter to Todd the same evening, and the Superintendent next day ordered the punishment of the offenders. Risseeuw was declared innocent of any negligence. Several of the little boys under the direction of Risseeuw in the band told the reporters that their bandmaster was "good" to them, and one lad who gave his name as William Raffinello, and who said he had been in the institution about two weeks, declared that the bandmaster had been patient in trying to teach him how to "blow second bass."

For their various offenses the boys are reported to Todd, who assigns them, for their punishment, to participate in the squad drills from 1:30 until 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, or to saw wood, mow the lawns, scrub the floors, or other thing in the upkeep of the buildings and grounds. In the squad drills the boys are forced to go through a calisthenic exercise with an iron rod, but it is maintained that they are physically benefited by this kind of exertion. When extremely unruly they are confined in the "coop." The offenders are further dishonored in the eyes of their comrades when they are stripped of their blouses and compelled to stand in a line before the other lads on parade.

When Todd was asked if there were any reason why the charges should have been brought against him by Langford, he explained, after hesitating, that Langford had personally assumed toward him a very disagreeable attitude. He said that he had sufficient reason on former occasions to ask for Langford's resignation, but refrained from taking the step, as he considered Langford a competent man, and the place he held a difficult one to fill, because of its "undesirability."

Langford and his wife, having charge of one cottage, were each paid $35 a month. Langford complained that Caretaker Sanders, who had charge of another of the cottages, was receiving an additional $25 for his services as a nurse in the institution, according to the Superintendent, and demanded that he should also be allowed to assume some extra charge, for which he should receive extra pay. Todd accused Langford of disrespect and insubordination. He said Langford had left the institution last Thursday without leaving any information as to his whereabouts.

As proof that the bandmaster was not so unkind as Langford said, Todd pointed to the case of one lad in the band, Sandore Greenwald of Long Island City. The lad was committed to the institution nearly a year ago, and recently went to Brooklyn to school. He left school and several days later was found playing in a band in a dance hall at North Beach. When arraigned in the Children's Court in Jamaica he asked to be sent back to the New York Parental School, so that he might be able to finish his course of musical instruction under the bandmaster.

Until a month ago the New York Parental School was under the jurisdiction of Associate Superintendent of Schools Edward W. Shallow, when the Board of Education shifted the responsibility to Supt. Maxwell. About two years ago Supt. Maxwell and Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., members of the local commission, were arrested and brought before a Magistrate on a charge made by Herbert A. O'Brien that they were maintaining a public nuisance in the way of a portable schoolhouse under which some dead cats had been found.

Supt. Maxwell said that he gave little credence to the charges brought against Todd. He said that he had visited the institution last Saturday and had found the boys all apparently happy and well satisfied. He commended the Superintendent for the general conditions prevailing there, and recalled with words of praise his long administration of the Commercial High School in Brooklyn.

HEARST STATE CONVENTION.

Party May Indorse National Ticket of the Democrats on Oct. 3.

The State Committe of the Independence League, William R. Hearst's organization, met at the Astor House yesterday and decided to hold a State Convention somewhere in the city on Oct. 3. Chairman John J. Hopper said it was too early to determine what the Independence Leaguers would do this campaign, but others who would not be quoted gave it as their opinion that the party would indorse one of the National tickets already nominated, probably that of Wilson and Marshall, and put a State ticket of their own in the field.

Others said that the League might indorse Wilson in the Nation, and the Roosevelt party in the State. At any rate the Leaguers will oppose Gov. Dix if he is renominated. There is a movement already afoot by the leaders to sound out Thomas M. Osborne of the Empire State Democracy, which is opposing Leader Charles F. Murphy. If Osborne will throw the support of his organization to a party opposing Dix, the League may put a full party ticket in the field.

There were some fifty members of the League present at yesterday's meeting, and a resolution was passed making the unit of representation at the State Convention one delegate and one alternate for each 200 votes cast for the party at the last Gubernatorial election. As Mr. Hopper, who was the League's candidate for Governor, received 48,000 votes, there will be some 600 delegates at the convention.

GIRL FELLS POLICEMAN.

One of Thirteen Women Strikers Arrested Had Horse Shoe in Her Bag.

The police arrested thirteen striking women furriers yesterday for participating in disturbances about a factory of H. Jaeckel & Son, 16 West Thirty-second Street, where many employes have stayed at work since the fur strike was called. One of the women, Barbara Valholak of 336 Sixth Street, was charged with felonious assault. She knocked down Patrolman Minnick of the old Tenderloin Police Station by striking him over the head with a handbag. The police say they found a horseshoe in the bag. The twelve other women arrested were bailed out, but Miss Valholak had to spend the night in a cell.

There were three fights outside the Jaeckel factory yesterday. The first was the result of an attack on Mrs. Hannah Bauerdorf, bookkeeper for the firm, and her son, Herman, as she left the factory to go home. The second followed an attempt to smuggle away some of the workers in a motor bus. The third followed an attempt by private detectives to convoy other workes across the street to the Hotel Aberdeen, where arrangements had been made to quarter them over night.

RUSH GUNBOAT TO NICARAGUA

Conditions Are Serious and the Tacoma Will Go to Bluefields.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Evidence of the growing anxiety of the Administration in regard to the revolutionary movement in Nicaragua was shown to-day when orders were issued to the Tacoma at Guantanamo, to proceed to Bluefields. She is due to arrive there Monday, and will try to communicate with Managua so that Minister Weitzel may keep the State Department informed of developments.

The Annapolis, on the West Coast, has been getting only fragmentary advices from Managua, but these have been sufficiently alarming to warrant sending another warship.

Poor crops and a paralysis of business, which Administration officials ascribe to the failure of the American Senate to approve the pending treaty to rehabilitate the finances of Nicaragua, are declared to be powerful factors in strengthening the revolt against President Diaz.

Another threatening element is the hasty departure from Costa Rica and other near-by republics for Nicaragua of the partisans of the old Zelaya Government, who see in the Liberal uprising an opportunity to regain power.

HIS TOMB A GREEK TEMPLE.

Liquor Dealer's Will Leaves $137,500 for One Like That of Theseus.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Bartholemew Shea, a retired liquor dealer of this city who died a few days ago, laid aside $137,500 of his estate to be used for the erection and maintenance of a mausoleum modeled after the Temple of Theseus at Athens. Mr. Shea's will was probated to-day.

It directed that the cost of the mausoleum, which is to be built in a local cemetery, shall not exceed $110,000, and the cost for its site shall not exceed $20,000. The sum of $7,500 is placed in trust, the income of which is to be used in maintaining the tomb.

The estate is valued at $500,000. Fifty thousand dollars is distributed equally among ten charities and hospitals. The remainder of the estate, with the exception of a gift of $10,000 to a servant, is given to relatives.

FAVOR TIMING TELEGRAMS.

House Committee to Report Cary Bill Regulating Their Transmission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Favorable action was taken by the House Inter-State Commerce Committee to-day on the Cary bill to fix requirements governing the receipt, transmission, delivery, and preservation of messages of inter-State telegraph and telephone companies. Its purpose is to require all telegraph companies to send with each message the exact time it was filed for transmission, thus enabling the person receiving the message to estimate how long it had been in transit. Violations of the proposed law would be punishable by not over a year's imprisonment or fine of not more than $1,000.

FOSDICK ARRAIGNS LAWYER FOR POLICE

Conduct of Murphy, Who Made Doormen Pay Him, Utterly Discreditable, He Declares.

COLLECTED ON PAY MEASURE

Lawyer Alleged He Had Helped to Put Through Bill Giving Doormen the Grade of Patrolmen.

The investigation which Commissioner of Accounts Raymond B. Fosdick has been making into the charges that a graft fund was collected and used to pass the bill through the Legislature changing the title of doorman in the Police Department to patrolman with a consequent increase in salary for each man from $1,000 to $1,400 a year has been completed, and yesterday Mr. Fosdick handed to the Mayor his report on the subject.

The Commissioner does not find any ground for the charges that a graft fund had been collected, but he did unearth the fact that a number of doormen, all of whom were members of the Doormen's Association, an organization which disbanded as soon as the bill was passed, had paid various sums of money to William E. Murphy, formerly a policeman and now a lawyer with offices at 346 Broadway. The Commissioner said he believed that Mr. Murphy's claim to any money or credit for the passage of the bill was a sham, while the methods he employed in collecting the fee he termed "utterly discreditable." He suggested that copies of the report should be sent to the District Attorney and the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association. The police, said the Commissioner, seemed to be obsessed with the idea that the passage of any measure beneficial to them could not be accomplished without the payment of large sums of money, and they thus became the easy victims of the unscrupulous.

Commissionor Fosdick pointed out that he began the investigation at the request of Police Commissioner Waldo, who desired to know the exact truth of the situation in so far as it was possible to get at it. The bill was passed in April, 1912, and 194 men were affected by it. It was introduced in the Legislature by Senator Cullen at the request of Commissioner Waldo. Commissioner Fosdick said he examined the books of the Doormen's Association for the years 1904 to 1912, and that they showed that the sums of money handled each year were small and principally for dues. No large amounts were shown as having been paid for counsel fees either before or after the passage of the bill.

The evidence showed, though, said the Commissioner, that active efforts had been made within the last two months to induce each of the men whose grade was changed to give up various sums of money, ranging from $20 to $400. Many of these payments, he said, were actually made, and Lawyer Murphy received the collections. A number of the former doormen testified that Murphy sent letters to the men affected by the bill inviting the policemen to call on him to "discuss a matter of mutual interest." Says the report:

"Those who went to see Mr. Murphy were informed by him that it was necessary for them to pay their part of the expenses in obtaining the passage of the bill through the Legislature. Officer Valentine Brandt testified that at Murphy's demand he signed a note for $400, payable to Murphy in monthly installments of $25 each. His first payment of $25 was made on July 2. His receipt, which he produced, is signed "Wm. E. Murphy, per M. Johnston." Brandt understood that the figure $400 was fixed by the amount of the increase in his annual salary. Officer Paul R. Telke gave Murphy $25 on July 3. He was under the impression that that sum constituted his full obligation. Officer Benjamin Brackett, President of the Doormen's Association, contributed $25 as his share. Officer Barr, failing to call at Murphy's office in July, received the following note:

July 15, 1912.

Dear Sir: During the month of June last you called at my office and we had a conversation in relation to a certain obligation which is due me from you. I believe that you promised to present yourself at my office in July to make a payment, but up to the present time I have not heard from you. Will you kindly advise me the reason of the delay? I expect your answer promptly. Respectfully, WILLIAM E. MURPHY.

All the doormen appeared to believe that their contributions were to go to Murphy personally to satisfy the amount of his bill sent in for professional services as counsel in connection with the passage of the Doormen's act.

"Murphy himself," says the Commissioner, "testified that his collections were to cover the amount of a bill for $4,000 which he had handed to the President of the association on May 31 for professional services in the years 1910, 1911, and 1912." The report continues:

He stated that in 1910 he had prepared a memorandum for the Ivins Charter Revision Commission, and in 1911 he had attended three sessions of the Legislative Charter Revision Commission. The services rendered in 1912 in connection with the passage of the bill he was doubtful of. He did not draw the bill; he did not go to Albany; he did not interview either the Mayor or the Police Commissioner. In other words, he appears to have had very little, if anything, to do with the passage of the Doormen's act.

Mayor Gaynor was not at the City Hall yesterday, and it could not be learned what he intended to do regarding the report.

MRS. H. C. EDEY LEAVES HOME.

Riding Master Goes Away the Same Day and Bellport Gossips.

BELLPORT, L. I., Aug. 2.—Mrs. Henry C. Edey, wife of a New York broker, is not at her Summer home here and Summer residents are commenting on the fact that Gardner Murdock, a local liveryman, who has been Mrs. Edey's riding master is not at his home either. Murdock has a wife and a fourteen-year-old son.

Murdock and his father were seen at the railroad station at Patchogue yesterday afternoon and it is said that Mrs. Edey also took a train for New York. George A. Link, proprietor of the Old Oak Hotel, where Murdock stopped on his way to the station, says that Murdock said to him:

"George, I want you to attend my wedding on Aug. 31 next year."

Link thought the young man was acting strangely.

Mr. and Mrs. Edey have had a home here for years, which has been one of the show places of the South Shore. Murdock taught the young woman to ride and was her companion on frequent gallops across country.

BEST DAIRY COW IN WORLD.

Holstein-Fresian, Owned in New Jersey, Beats All Records.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—Valdessa Scott, 2d, a Holstein-Friesian cow owned by Bernard Meyer of Finderne, near here, has just been subjected to a test which it is alleged has demonstrated that she is the best dairy cow in the world.

In thirty days' test she has produced 2,929.9 pounds of milk, 131.516 pounds of fat, and 164.27 pounds of butter. There were three retests in connection with these records, in which time the cow was under constant watch day and night by different supervisors.

Among those who watched the cow were Prof. Alfred S. Cook of the New Jersey Experiment Station, who saw the cow give twenty-six pounds of milk six hours after a first milking. The milk also tested 4.70 per cent. butter fat. W. D. Golding of the New Jersey Experiment Station was in charge of the tests.

Deputy Warden Hanley Promoted.

John J. Hanley, for twenty-two years Deputy Warden of the Tombs Prison, received word yesterday from Commissioner of Corrections Whitney that he had been promoted to the rank of Warden. During the vacation of Warden Fallon, the present incumbent, he will act as Warden at the Tombs, but will be sent elsewhere when Fallon returns. Mr. Hanley's place will be filled by John St. C. MacLean, at present a keeper at Blackwell's Island.

BUY WILD FOWL ROOKERIES.

Audubon Societies Hope in This Way to Preserve American Game Birds.

The National Association of Audubon Societies as part of their conservation plan hope to obtain for the wild water birds of North America, permanent and undisputed possession of the islands, marshes and lakes where their largest colonies are found. The Societies have obtained, either by purchase or gift, some of the most populous rookeries left in Maine, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. It is hoped that in the next few weeks other rookeries equally important with these, will be taken over by the organization.

"Although we are employing guards to watch more than fifty of these colonies this Summer, we find that absolute protection can be best obtained by owning the territory occupied by the birds" explained Secretary T. Gilbert Pearson at the association headquarters yesterday. "Sheep destroy many nests in the Maine colonies" he said, "and we want to own the islands and rid them of the sheep. Storm tides over-run many of the sandy islands of the South, and we desire to construct breakwaters there. Thoughtless and inexperienced photographers visit the colonies and in their eagerness to get pictures, cause the young to be exposed to the sun for hours, which kills them. We want to be in a position to keep off irresponsible trespassers. These things can be accomplished only by purchase."

WIDOW DEFEATS COLUMBIA.

Will Get G. N. Olcott Collection, Which He Left to University.

By an order of Surrogate Cohalan, the will of George N. Olcott, bequeathing a collection of antiquities and rare coins valued at $4,000 to Columbia University was set aside yesterday. The will was contested by Mrs. Zita L. Olcott, who at the time of the signing of the instrument in 1902, was engaged to the testator. By the terms of the will, after disposing of personal effects and of the valuable collection, Mr. Olcott declared that his residuary estate of about $25,000 should be left to his fiancee.

Mr. Olcott died in Rome on March 2, 1912. His wife, who has a seven-year-old daughter, Bianca, contested the legacy to Columbia University on the ground that her husband would not have so decided had he, at the time of the writing of his will, known that he was going to have an heir.

Despite the protest of Columbia University, Surrogate Cohalan revoked the will and appointed Mrs. Olcott sole administratrix of all her husband's property.

William John Anderson Dead.

William John Anderson, a well-known resident of Brooklyn, and for thirty-five years head of the stationery firm of William J. Anderson & Co. at 341 Broadway, this city, died on Tuesday after a brief illness in Belfast, Ireland. He left for Europe on June 22, intending to take a pleasure trip.

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FORMERLY NEW YORK THEATRE—SHOWING
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70 FUNMAKERS and BEAUTY CHORUS.
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. 25c. to $1.00. Matinee To-day 2:30.
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Evenings 8 Sharp. Mat. To-day 50c. 75c. & BEST SEATS $1.00.
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BOUGHT AND PAID FOR
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
BROADWAY Thea., Cor. 41st. Beginning Mon., Aug. 5
Lew Fields' Midsummer Production. HANKY PANKY Seats Now.
Manhattan OPERA HOUSE Stock Co. REOPENS AUG. 5
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. 10c, 20c, 30c The Big Success. Wildfire

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BRIGHTON Brighton Beach

Education in the United States
Next Saturday
The New York Times will start a series of articles on educational topics by eminent writers. They will be continued on every succeeding Saturday until October 12th, and will cover important phases in the progress of education in this country.
FIRST ARTICLE
"Some New Phases of Educational Work," by Henry S. Drinker, President Lehigh University.
Aug. 17th—"Epitome of the South's Problem," S. C. Mitchell, President University of South Carolina.
Aug. 24th—"Country Schools for City Boys," Frank S. Hackett, Headmaster Riverdale Country School.
Aug. 31st—"Educational Obstacles," James R. Day, President Syracuse University.
Sept. 7th—"Effectual Education," A. J. Donlin, S. J., President Georgetown University.
Sept. 14th—"Conservation and Progress," John Grier Hibben, President Princeton University.
Sept. 21st—"The School of the Future," Thomas S. Baker, Director Tome School for Boys.
Sept. 28th—"Rural Schools," Charles W. Dabney, President University of Cincinnati.
Oct. 5th—Article by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Chancellor New York University. (Title to be announced later.)
Oct. 12th—Henry C. King, President Oberlin College. (Title to be announced later.)
The New York Times prints more school advertisements and is read by more persons with the means to send their children to private schools and colleges than any other newspaper in the world.

OPEN A VEGETABLE MARKET.
Housewives' League Establishes One Under the Queensboro Bridge.
The Housewives' League made another move against the high cost of living yesterday when another market was opened underneath the first arch of the Queensboro Bridge. This is a market for the sale of vegetables. The opening of the new market really came when several Long Island farmers arrived bringing the product of their farms and left them in the hands of an agent for the League, who sold them at wholesale prices. Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the League, was among the earlier customers. She brought a large basket which was filled to the brim when she left. She announced that she had purchased enough for four days, and at a cost of fifty-five cents.
"Look at these cucumbers," she said, holding a plump one up. "They cost me two cents apiece, although they are the best cucumbers, and would cost five cents in a Sixth Avenue store."
The crowd of customers began to arrive early, and the stream of buyers steadily increased. There were many market baskets in evidence. Prices ruled very low. Green corn went for two cents an ear, which is said to be half the prevailing price. Beets, which elsewhere sell for five cents a bunch, went at two bunches for that price. Melons went two for five cents.
The League's fish market under the Queensboro Bridge has been running for a month. The fish market is open now every day in the week. The vegetable market will be open Tuesdays and Fridays.

CELL LIFE NOT HEALTHFUL
So Physical Culture Authority Gets Transferred to Bellevue.
Owing to his rigid ideas on hygiene, David Moscowitz, a physical culture authority, who has been in Sheriff Harburger's care at the Ludlow Street Jail since June 5, was removed yesterday to Bellevue Hospital. Affidavits of the Sheriff, Warden Johnson, and Dr. E. S. Talmey, the jail physician, were presented to Justice Lehman, recommending the man's removal.
It was asserted that Moscowitz objected to the position of his cot, saying that it was too near the floor; that he complained of draughts, and of the lack of a fresh air channel in his cell, and that he found his "thews and sinews deteriorating" because of improper physical attention.
Justice Lehman was prevailed upon to rule that a man with the opinions of Moscowitz belonged in Bellevue Hospital. Moscowitz was imprisoned for contempt of court because of his failure to pay alimony to his wife.

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